



Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-91-194
Monday
7 October 1991

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CONTENTS

7 October 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Authorities Deny Report on Anti-Castro Plot	[Madrid EFE]	1
New U.S. Blockade Measures Being Assessed	[Havana Radio]	1
Alarcon on U.S. 'Double Standard' on Haiti	[Havana TV]	1
Commentary on U.S. Attitude of Haiti Situation	[Havana Radio]	1
Commentator Calls for End to U.S. Blockade	[Havana Radio]	2
U.S. Said To Ignore Demands To Lift Blockade	[Havana Radio]	2
Dissident Group Urges Aristide Reinstatement	[Madrid EFE]	3
Report on Creation of Independent Labor Union	[AFP]	3

Dominican Republic

Balaguer Endorses Nonintervention in Haiti	[Santo Domingo Radio/TV]	4
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Haiti

Continued Reportage on Haitian Situation		4
Army Denies Cedras Departure	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	4
Cedras Gives Reasons for Coup	[Madrid EFE]	4
OAS Delegation Arrives	[Havana Radio]	5
OAS Meeting in Progress	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	5
Talks With Cedras To Resume 5 Oct	[AFP]	6
OAS Delegation Meets Officials	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	6
Talks End Without 'Solution'	[AFP]	6
Cedras on OAS Meeting	[Hamburg DPA]	7
Escort for Ministers Denounced	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	7
Aristide Return 'Not Negotiable'	[Madrid EFE]	7
Army Rules Out Aristide's Return	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	8
Army Denies Return Negotiated	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	8
Aristide Urges Troops To Disobey	[AFP]	8
OAS Given Tapes of Aristide Speech	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	9
People in Streets; Stores Closed	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	9
'Crisis Commission' To Justify Coup	[Mexico City NOTIMEX]	9
SSP Asked To Surrender Weapons	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	9
Army Tries To Normalize Situation	[Port-au-Prince TV]	9
Curfew Hours Changed	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	10
Ban on Gasoline Sold in Containers	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	10
More on Curfew, Gas Sales	[AFP]	10
Aircraft Landing Ban Denied	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	10
Soldiers Causing Panic Denied	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	10
Executive Committee Summons Deputies	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	11
Intervention Supported	[Panama City ACAN]	11
Interim President Proposed	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	11
Parliament Reacts to OAS Statement	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	11
Parliament Urges Restraint	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	12
Coup Opponents Urge Strike	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	12
'Uprisings' in Support of Aristide	[Madrid EFE]	12
Georges Supports Army's Position	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	12
Army Reacts to Local, Foreign Media	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	13
Censorship Imposed; Massacres Occur	[Hamburg DPA]	14
Media Restrictions Issued	[Port-au-Prince Radio]	14
Radio Stations Attacked, Close	[AFP]	14

Radio Lumiere Straffed [Mexico City NOTIMEX]	15
Citizens Group Presents Petition [Port-au-Prince Radio]	15
Heavy Gunfire; Looting by Soldiers [Bonaire Radio]	17
Vengeful Soldiers Gun Down People [Port-au-Prince Radio]	17
One Killed, 5 Wounded [Port-au-Prince Radio]	17
Aristide Address 27 Sep After Visit to UN [Port-au-Prince Radio]	17
President Aristide Addresses Army Battalion [Port-au-Prince Radio]	19
Government Urged To Involve Political Parties [Port-au-Prince Radio]	19
Press on Domestic Problems, Libyan Role [Port-au-Prince Radio]	20
Opposition Leader on Minister Appointment [Port-au-Prince Radio]	20
Opposition Leader: Government's Incompetence [Port-au-Prince Radio]	21

Jamaica

Manley Calls for Restoration of Power in Haiti [CANAL]	21
Bomb Threat Delays Manley Departure for Summit [CANAL]	21

Trinidad and Tobago

Robinson Supports Military Intervention in Haiti [CANAL]	22
--	----

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

FMLN Commander on Talks With Government [San Salvador Radio]	23
Interparty Commission Studies Peace Commission [San Salvador TV]	23
FMLN To Defend New York Peace Agreements [Radio Farabundo Marti]	24
Workers Back Cease-Fire; Criticize Jesuit Trial [San Salvador Radio]	24
FMLN Commentary on 'Unsatisfactory' Verdict [Radio Farabundo Marti]	25
FMLN Reportedly Occupies San Francisco Morazan [San Salvador Radio]	25
Diplomatic Relations Established With Poland [San Salvador TV]	26

Honduras

Armed Forces Commander Discusses Views Issues	26
On Haitian Coup, Morocco, Drugs [Tegucigalpa Radio]	26
On Drug Trafficking, Armed Forces [LA PRENSA 28 Sep]	26

Nicaragua

Lacayo Willing To Send Troops to Haiti [Mexico City NOTIMEX]	27
National Assembly Condemns Haitian Coup [Managua Radio]	27
Editorial on U.S. AID's 'Underhanded' Rule [BARRICADA 1 Oct]	27
Recontras Form General Staff, Pledge Disarmament [Managua Radio]	28
Leaders Pledge To Halt Action [BARRICADA 1 Oct]	28
Further on Suspension of Attacks [Managua Radio]	29
'Carlos Aguero Echevarria Northern Front' Begins [Managua Radio]	29
Explosion at Agrarian University Rector's Home [Hamburg DPA]	29
National Assembly Approves Budget Law Reforms [Managua Radio]	29

Panama

Deputy Minister Accuses Young Adames of Plot [CRITICA LIBRE 30 Sep]	30
Young Adames Interviewed [Panama City Radio]	30
Investigation of Police Chief Considered [EL PANAMA AMERICA 5 Oct]	31
No Decision on Penalties [EL PANAMA AMERICA 4 Oct]	31
Air Traffic Controllers Announce 7 Oct Strike [EL SIGLO 5 Oct]	31
Deadline Issued to Peru To Find Gonzalez, Sucre [LA PRENSA 3 Oct]	32
Linares Denies Giving Ultimatum [Panama City Radio]	33
Government Eschews Sports Agreement With Cuba [Mexico City NOTIMEX]	33
Editorial Calls For Debate on IFIS Agreements [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 29 Sep]	33

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Government To Work Within OAS on Haitian Coup [Buenos Aires Radio]	35
Prepared To Intervene [TELAM]	35
Cavallo Reviews Economic Situation in Speech [TELAM]	35
Reaction to Speech [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 6 Oct]	36

Bolivia

Lopez Criticizes U.S. on Sugar Quota Reduction [La Paz Radio]	36
Army Fighting Drug Trafficking in Amazon Region [La Paz Radio]	36
Further on Army Involvement [La Paz Radio]	36
Armed Forces Chief Comments [La Paz Radio]	37
Criticism From Opposition [La Paz Radio]	37
Creditors Demand Funds From Loan Agency [Madrid EFE]	37

Brazil

*Budget for 1992 Submitted to Congress	38
* Expenditures Detailed [GAZETA MERCANTIL 3 Sep]	38
* Investments in State Firms [GAZETA MERCANTIL 3 Sep]	40
Franco Explains Disagreements With Collor [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 3 Oct]	41
Companies Participated in Iraqi Nuclear Projects [O GLOBO 3 Oct]	42
Minister Signs Communications Accord in Rome [Rio de Janeiro TV]	42

Chile

Finance Minister Foxley Speaks on Economy [Santiago Radio]	42
Silva Addresses United Nations Assembly [Santiago TV]	44
Rojas Signs Cooperation Agreement in London [Santiago Radio]	44
No Weapons Purchases [Santiago Radio]	45
Rojas Returns [Santiago TV]	45
Honecker's Wife Given Strict Security [Santiago TV]	45
Agreement Signed With Spain on Use of Credits [Santiago TV]	45
Trade 'Link' Offered [Madrid EFE]	45
Letelier Case Compensation To Top \$24 Million [Santiago Radio]	46
World Bank Grants Loan for Education [Santiago Radio]	46
Loan for Finance Investment Studies Granted [Santiago Radio]	47

Colombia

Government Rules Out Sending Troops to Haiti [Mexico City NOTIMEX]	47
Three Bombs Explode in Santa Fe de Bogota [Santa Fe de Bogota Radio]	47
Further on Bombings [Santa Fe de Bogota Radio]	47
Guerrillas Resume Attacks Against Oil Pipelines [Santa Fe De Bogota TV]	48

Ecuador

Armed Forces Reject Peruvian Report on Border [AFP]	48
Tension With Peru Eases [Hamburg DPA]	48
Poll Favors No War [Quito Radio]	49

Paraguay

Foreign Minister Against Intervention in Haiti [NOTICIAS 4 Oct]	49
Army Chief on Support for Civilian President [ABC COLOR 4 Oct]	49
President Comments on Issues in Colorado Party [NOTICIAS 6 Oct]	51

Peru

Rio Protocol Guarantor Nations Called To Act [Lima TV]	51
Fujimori Pleased With Policy [Madrid EFE]	52
Talks 'Deteriorated' [Madrid EFE]	52
Declaration Released [Madrid EFE]	53
Officials Comment [Lima TV]	53
Additional Comments [Lima Radio]	54
Objectives of Economic Program Outlined [LA REPUBLICA 27 Sep]	55
Alleged Ecuadoran Spies Arrested in Chiclayo [Madrid EFE]	56

Uruguay

Lacalle Rejects Military Intervention in Haiti [Montevideo Radio]	56
Diplomatic Relations With Libya Reestablished [Montevideo Radio]	56
Economic, Not Political Changes Seen in Cuba [Madrid EFE]	57
Government Announces Fuel Price Increases [Madrid EFE]	57

Venezuela

Haiti's Aristide Arrives in Caracas 6 Oct [AFP]	57
Perez Changes Mind on Intervention in Haiti [AFP]	57
Perez, Colombia's Gaviria Sign Agreements [Caracas TV]	58
* COPEI Leader Attacks Government Budget [EL UNIVERSAL 4 Sep]	58

Cuba

Authorities Deny Report on Anti-Castro Plot

PA0510025491 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT
5 Oct 91

[Text] Havana, 4 Oct (EFE)—A source close to the Cuban Foreign Ministry today told EFE that Cuban officials have denied U.S. media reports about an alleged military plot to overthrow President Fidel Castro.

On 2 October, EL NUEVO HERALD, linked to anti-Castro sectors of Miami, published a political advertisement carrying a declaration by a self-styled National Salvation Front (Frente de Salvacion Nacional), allegedly composed of low-ranking officers and soldiers from the Cuban Army and Interior Ministry.

The declaration demands that President Castro and Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro leave the island and surrender power to a "transition junta."

The source, who asked not to be identified, said that it is "absolutely false" that an anti-Castro front has been created within the Army and the Interior Ministry. The source added: "The CIA is trying to create an atmosphere of unrest and animosity in the days prior to the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba."

The source said that the U.S. espionage apparatus is trying to create "at the international level, an atmosphere suitable for justifying any incident." He added: Since Cuban Air Force General Rafael del Pino fled to Miami in 1988, and after high-ranking officers involved in international drug-trafficking activities were executed in 1989, the Cuban exiles have been trying to promote the idea that there is unrest within the Cuban Armed Forces.

The declaration published in EL NUEVO HERALD has 16 points. It urges former members of the Cuban Army and Interior Ministry, including former General Patricio de la Guardia Font, to join the ranks of the front. De la Guardia Font was sentenced in 1989 to serve 30 years in prison because of his links with drug-trafficking activities.

New U.S. Blockade Measures Being Assessed

PA0410185791 Havana Radio Havana Cuba
in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Cuban authorities are carefully studying the latest U.S. restrictions that are part of the economic blockade against the island. Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ramon Sanchez Parodi noted that the scope of those measures is being very carefully assessed before authorities issue an adequate reply.

The U.S. Treasury Department recently established new limits on the amount of money that Cuban residents in the United States can send to their relatives in Cuba. This decision is part of a 30-year effort to economically choke the Caribbean nation.

To facilitate family reunions between Cuban residents in both nations, the Cuban Government decided last year to reduce progressively the age limit on travel from 75 years old to 20 years old.

Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca labeled the U.S. decision as an arbitrary economic limitation that could nullify the humanitarian nature of encounters between Cubans here and there. Vice Foreign Minister Sanchez Parodi, who handles relations with the United States, said that the Cuban Government is carefully studying the matter before making public its decision in response to that measure.

Alarcon on U.S. 'Double Standard' on Haiti

FL0410181091 Havana Tele Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Today in the UN Security Council session which ended this morning, Cuba unmasked the U.S. double standard in condemning the coup in Haiti. Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada responded to statements by Thomas Pickering, the U.S. representative, who asserted that his country will not recognize the military junta established in Port-au-Prince.

In his speech, Alarcon repeated that the Security Council should have met the same day the coup occurred, when Haitian Ambassador Frits Longchamp requested that he be allowed to explain the situation in that nation. Several countries, including the United States, were opposed to this.

The Cuban representative stated that Washington was in fact the one that protected and supported the Duvalier tyranny and armed and trained its hired thugs, who are the same coup-plotting military officers who are now violating the human rights of the Haitian people. Alarcon asked for the clearest and firmest solidarity with Haiti so that it can restore its legitimate authorities as soon as possible and continue the democratic process that is the culmination of a struggle that has lasted more than 200 years.

Commentary on U.S. Attitude of Haiti Situation

PA0610040591 Havana Radio Havana Cuba
in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 91

["Our America" commentary by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The deterioration of the Haitian situation justifies an analysis of the evolution of events by the most important international and regional organization. This analysis is warranted inasmuch as over 6 million Haitians are suffering under the repression of a military group that did not hesitate to carry out a bloodbath to usurp power.

The special OAS foreign ministers meeting quickly assessed the abrupt disintegration of institutional life in Haiti and unanimously approved sending a high-level

mission to Port-au-Prince to demand that the military reinstate President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The task of the foreign ministers group, led by OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, is complex. They must keep in mind the main concept Aristide voiced in Washington: He requested diplomatic isolation of the coupists but was opposed to foreign military action in Haiti.

The United States sent a contingent of nearly 500 Marines and some helicopters to Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba. This contingent will join 12 U.S. Navy ships already anchored very close to Haiti. The decision was made under the worn-out pretext of a possible evacuation of U.S. citizens from Haiti. A similar strategy was used in other countries where the Marines later intervened.

The measure complicates possible solutions for Haiti's future and exacerbates already tense relations with Cuba. Guantanamo Naval Base is illegally occupied by Washington.

With more than enough reasons, Cuba demands the United States withdraw from Guantanamo simultaneously with the announced departure of the Soviet military contingent from the island. The decision to withdraw was announced in Moscow by President Mikhail Gorbachev without prior notification to Havana.

Latin America and the rest of the international community must adopt a strong stand demanding the reestablishment of the constitutional government in Port-au-Prince, as opposed to taking unilateral actions such as the one announced by the White House. The United States should not take advantage of the upheaval in Haiti to increase its military presence beyond its borders, particularly in the Caribbean.

Commentator Calls for End to U.S. Blockade

*PA0610183991 Havana Radio Havana Cuba
in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Oct 91*

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The economic blockade that the United States has imposed on Cuba since 1962 has become an outdated element in international relations. In spite of this, the various U.S. Administrations have maintained it hoping that they will subdue the Cubans by limiting their access to food, medicine, and technology.

The inhuman restrictions the United States has imposed on the Caribbean island have increased in spite of the annoyance that these restrictions cause some Western allies of the North American country.

As a result of the so-called Regulations for Controlling Cuban Gold and Foreign Exchange, regulations that were issued by the U.S. Treasury in 1963, persons under

U.S. jurisdiction as well as branches of U.S. firms abroad are prohibited from having any kind of contact with Cuba.

The White House has intensified its efforts to keep other capitalist countries from buying sugar, nickel, and other products from Cuba. It has also demanded that its allies issue written assurances that they will not supply to the United States any product manufactured with Cuban resources.

At the same time, Washington has denied permission to sell U.S. products or equipment with U.S. parts or patents to Cuba. It has prohibited U.S. companies and citizens from engaging in commercial activities with firms operating in other countries on behalf, according to a White House interpretation, of Cuba.

The Reagan administration tightened the restrictions by implementing new measures and endorsing a decision by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to penalize states that buy Cuban sugar.

In October of last year, the U.S. Congress approved the Mack Amendment, which is aimed at keeping U.S. firms abroad from having commercial relations with Cuba; the Congress threatened these firms with legal actions.

Washington's restrictive measures do not just hurt Cuba but also negatively affect other nations. This fact supports Cuba's proposal for the UN General Assembly to discuss the end of the U.S. blockade against Cuba. This proposal was finally accepted.

U.S. Said To Ignore Demands To Lift Blockade

*PA0610145191 Havana Radio Havana Cuba
in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Commentary by Miguel Cabrera]

[Text] The U.S. attitude toward Cuba appears to be an obsession rather than a political strategy. U.S. President George Bush does not miss a single opportunity to attack our country. If he meets with the Soviets, he demands that the harassment against the island be increased; if he speaks at the United Nations, he is sure to dedicate a big block of his speech to attacking the Havana Government; and if he is to speak in Miami, he, of course, will blast Cuba with diatribes and imprecations to his heart's content.

Bush does not care one bit about the Cuban people having lost \$15 billion during the more than 30 years that the criminal blockade has been imposed. This blockade has negatively affected all Cuban sectors. Cuba cannot buy even a single aspirin in the U.S. market.

This is not enough for the boss of the White House. On his recommendation, an effort is being made to further intensify the blockade through the so-called Mack Amendment. This amendment establishes that U.S. subsidiaries in other countries cannot have commercial relations with the island. This measure works against the

sovereignty of other states and quite a few have protested. Great Britain, a traditional ally of the White House, has ignored the amendment and has announced that it will maintain its relations with Havana as long as they are mutually beneficial. A group of British businessmen will be visiting the island soon for this purpose.

In his latest speech in Miami, Bush said he will not ease the pressure on the Cuban Government one bit. Furthermore, before a world that has the United States as its supreme judge, Bush praised the attitude of those businessmen who have said they are planning to invest in Cuba as soon as Fidel Castro's government falls.

The most recent U.S. measure against Cuba has been to place restrictions on U.S. firms that handle transportation arrangements that enable those Cubans living in the United States to meet with their relatives in Cuba. This vicious U.S. position is bolstered, undoubtedly, by the impunity with which the United States can attack us economically in a unipolar world over which it rules.

The anti-Cuban virulence of the Potomac has many adversaries, even during these difficult times, in many parts of the world. In Latin America, which the United States views as its backyard, chiefs of state, political personalities, and various organizations have demanded an end to the blockade and to the actions against the island.

The fact that this subject has been included for debate at the 26th UN General Assembly session is evidence that much of the world has become aware of the arbitrary and criminal Yankee obsession against the fatherland of Jose Marti.

Dissident Group Urges Aristide Reinstatement

PA0610001191 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT
5 Oct 91

[Text] Havana, 4 Oct (EFE)—The dissident Cuban Democratic Coalition on 4 October delivered a note to EFE stating its position in favor of reinstating Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The communique, which urges the international community "to repudiate the new dictatorship," affirms: "We declare this bloody political crime illegal and immoral."

The clandestine Cuban Democratic Coalition comprises eight dissident organizations that at the beginning of September 1991 agreed to work together "in favor of peace, national reconciliation, and full democracy."

This coalition is composed of Alternative Criteria, the Association for the Defense of Political Rights, the Human Rights Party, Liberty and Faith, the Harmony Movement, Mella's Followers, and the Human Rights and National Reconciliation Commission [only seven groups as received].

Report on Creation of Independent Labor Union

PA0510043491 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT
4 Oct 91

[Text] Havana, 4 Oct (AFP)—On 4 October, Rafael Gutierrez Santos, a former Havana port worker, informed foreign reporters of the formation of an independent union called General Union of Cuban Workers [Union General de Trabajadores de Cuba—UGTC].

"We will not operate clandestinely; as of this moment we are going public, said Gutierrez, who introduced himself as the president of the UGTC's Managing Committee."

The other members of the managing committee, in the order in which they were presented to the reporters are: Lazaro Corp Lleras, Manuel Manrique Zulueta, Lazaro Cuesta Collazo, and Carlos Manuel Gomez.

Corp Lleras and Manrique Zulueta are also port workers and, like Gutierrez Santos, they were fired in June because the government labor union charged them with "political proselytism."

Gomez and Cuesta Collazo, said Gutierrez Santos, work in the cultural and gastronomic sectors, respectively.

According to the draft of the charter shown to the reporters, the UGTC "pledges to defend the constitutional or universally established rights of the Cuban workers." The union, which "will not pursue political goals, will devote itself to defending purely union-related rights."

"We have taken the necessary steps toward requesting legal status for the UGTC at the Justice Ministry," Gutierrez Santos said. He added that this procedure, which has been conducted in accordance with the current associations law, began on 3 October.

The UGTC's creation was anticipated this week by the Parisian magazine THE NEW OBSERVER. The managing committee, according to the declaration distributed among foreign reporters in Havana on 4 October, has asked "labor unions and federations all over the world, as well as the International Labor Organization's (OIT) Committee for Labor Freedom, for their recognition, solidarity, and support."

They also sent "a brotherly greeting to Polish President Lech Walesa," and decided to "salute and congratulate USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev for his actions, visions, and bravery in the struggle for democracy, extending the greeting also to Russian President Boris Yeltsin."

"At present the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), which includes government-sponsored unions, does not represent the Cuban workers' true interests," Gutierrez Santos said, adding that until his recent dismissal, he was a leader in the National Merchant Marine and Port Workers Union, a CTC organization.

"We are not the CTC's enemies, we are not the government's enemies," but "we have a right to express our opinion," he said.

Regarding the stance that the UGTC will adopt on the right to strike, Gutierrez Santos was cautious: "the right to strike is any worker or union's right," he said. Adding, "only as a last resort, because a strike harms the workers and the country," he said.

Gutierrez Santos tried not to link the UGTC's managing committee to various dissident groups which, lacking legal status, seem to have enjoyed a certain degree of government tolerance for some time.

"Cuba's dissident groups are formed by workers; these are not people from other planets," Gutierrez Santos said, adding that he is a "worker and labor leader with 22 years of labor union experience."

The group's meeting with foreign reporters took place at a home in a low-income Havana neighborhood, without any policemen in sight.

Dominican Republic

Balaguer Endorses Nonintervention in Haiti

FL0410174891 Santo Domingo Radio-Television
Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT
4 Oct 91

[Text] President Balaguer has said that his government endorses respect for the principle of nonintervention. Dr. Joaquin Balaguer made this statement in relation to the eventual reinstatement of the deposed Haitian priest, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The Dominican president answered reporters in relation to the Haitian situation and the eventual involvement of forces which the OAS advocates. Balaguer said that whichever agreement is reached by the OAS in relation to the Haitian situation has to be compatible with the principle of nonintervention.

The Dominican president implied that he opposes intervention by a multinational force to meddle in Haiti's internal affairs. Balaguer said that nonintervention is the corner stone of the inter-American system and that actions involving this neighboring country cannot violate this principle.

Haiti

Continued Reportage on Haitian Situation

Army Denies Cedras Departure

FL0710122191 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 2305 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] The General Headquarters of the Haitian Armed Forces advises once again that rumors about General Cedras having left the country are maneuvers by the

former government's zealous partisans in order to instill the belief in the possible return of Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the country. Once again, the Haitian Armed Forces reassures the Haitian people and the Army that its position has not changed regarding the return of Jean-Bertrand Aristide. These maneuvers are causing a disastrous situation for Haiti.

Cedras Gives Reasons for Coup

PA0610183791 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1702 GMT
6 Oct 91

[Report by Michel Lamisere]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Oct (EFE)—General Raoul Cedras, who remains in power after the visit of the OAS diplomatic mission, today outlined the 19 "reasons" that "compelled" him to oust Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the constitutional president of Haiti.

Cedras, commander of the Haitian Armed Forces, based the coup on the fact that Aristide had imposed a "people's dictatorship" during his first eight months in office. He added that Aristide also intended to dismantle the Army and turn it into a military organization for the people.

Cedras, although isolated at the international level, remains the "de facto" president one week after the coup d'etat that took place on 29 September. Aristide's left Haiti on 30 September.

Even though Cedras—who claims to have no interest in ruling the country—initially delegated the Haitian parliament to supervise the "return to constitutional order," he still maintains military control in that nation, the poorest nation in America.

Aristide said in Washington that a total of 500 persons might have been killed during the bloody coup d'etat, but the Army only recognizes 56 deaths, seven of which are soldiers.

The coup leader, who met with the plenipotentiary OAS ambassadors twice during the weekend, accused Aristide—the only president to be democratically elected in that country—of failing to respect individual rights. He also said that President Aristide reverted the country's constitutional order by directly appointing four Supreme Court of Justice members without requesting the Senate's approval.

Cedras, who assumed the country's military leadership after Aristide was sworn in, also argues that the popular former priest has maintained constant pressure on political parties, businessmen, and industrialists. In his opinion, Aristide's way of ruling "humiliated" the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies by encouraging the looting of businesses and imposing a regime of terror against school directorate boards.

He also accused Aristide of sponsoring the assassinations of political leader Silvio Claude, president of the Haitian

Democratic Party; and former Duvalierist Minister Roger Lafontant. Lafontant was killed a few hours after the coup began.

Gen. Cedras repeated the list of reasons a few times. He argued that Aristide granted special authority to the chief of police so that he could make arrests at any time, without judicial orders.

Aristide gave a speech in Washington last week. In his speech, he accused Cedras and the main coup leaders of acting in favor of drug traffickers and corruption.

The coup leader has returned the same accusation, and he reported Aristide for "tolerating the drug traffickers' shameful ways, nepotism, and the corruption of public finances."

Cedras said that Aristide sponsored a struggle of classes in Haiti to "install a blood-thirsty and despotic rule."

Haiti is practically paralyzed despite the efforts to restore trade after the coup. The few stores that have opened have raised their prices by 50 percent.

The international airport only receives private flights, mostly full of journalists. The main airlines have yet to resume operations.

Although the people firmly state their support for Aristide's return, military leaders and the political opposition have been trying to find another solution to the Haitian crisis.

OAS Delegation Arrives

*FL0410235191 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2305 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Text] A delegation from the OAS arrived in the Haitian capital moments ago. It will meet with General Raoul Cedras, who ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 30 September. The nine-member OAS mission arrived in Haiti from Washington to try to have the high-level rebel officer accept an 11-point resolution approved by the plenum of the OAS which is composed of 34 countries.

In an interview with a U.S. television station, Gen. Raoul Cedras said he expected the OAS delegation and gave his assurances that all Haitian sectors would be represented in the meeting.

In a message broadcast by a Port-au-Prince radio station today, former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide made a call in Creole to the Haitian Army troops to resist Gen. Cedras. Also today, the deposed Haitian president met with U.S. President George Bush, who said the United States is committed to democracy in Haiti—these are the textual words of U.S. President Bush—but that he would not use the Armed Forces to reinstate it except if lives of U.S. citizens were threatened.

For his part, Jean-Bertrand Aristide noted that he wanted to return to Haiti to continue with the democratic process.

It was reported from Caracas that Pedro Montesinos, president of the Venezuelan National Congress, stated that Venezuela would make its contribution if the OAS decided to intervene in Haiti. Montesinos said: If an intervention is approved Venezuela will logically have to act collectively or multilaterally.

On the other hand, Antonio Navarro Wolff, former president of the Colombian National Constituent Assembly, asserted that he opposes any foreign military intervention. He added that the experience with that type of action clearly shows that it has always served to benefit the interests of the United States.

OAS Meeting in Progress

*FL0510173991 Port-au-Prince RFI Haiti Radio
in French 1500 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] The OAS delegates who have come to meet with Haitian authorities, parliament, and the church are currently at the airport, where they have been meeting with a delegation from the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Our correspondents at the airport will file their report at any time now.

Meanwhile, the OAS delegates left for Jamaica last night after an initial meeting with four members of the high command, including General Raoul Cedras. They flew back into the country this morning for the resumption of talks. Yves Marie Janel, who covered yesterday's meeting at the airport, had this report:

[Begin recording] [Janel] In fact, the meeting lasted about two hours and five minutes. It started at 1705 [2105 GMT] and ended at 1915 [2315 GMT]. [numbers as heard]

[Studio announcer] Are the consultations being held behind closed doors?

[Janel] Yes, the meeting was held in camera. The Haitian and foreign journalists who were at the airport were obliged to stay by the Canadian Air Force Boeing 707 aircraft which had flown in the delegation. Nothing leaked from that meeting because the scheduled news conference was canceled and the delegation flew to Jamaica immediately afterwards. They will return to Haiti tomorrow at 1000 [1400 GMT]. The senior Army officers, including Gen. Cedras, answered no questions from journalists. Other Army officers present at the meeting were Colonels Silva and Michel Louis, as well as another senior officer whom we could not identify. There were four members of the Army General Staff. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] What do you think emerged from the negotiations, judging from the facial expressions of the delegates coming out of the meeting?

[Janel] I hate judging from people's faces. You can only make a sound judgment if you know the person well. But judging from their faces, one had the impression that the meeting was neither negative nor positive, to quote the Canadian ambassador. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Talks With Cedras To Resume 5 Oct

PA0510031591 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT
5 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Oct (AFP)—The first meeting between inter-American foreign ministers and General Raoul Cedras, leader of Haiti's military coupists, ended on 4 October without any significant progress.

At the end of two hours of tense dialogue with the military coupists who ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 30 September, OAS Secretary Gen. Joao Baena Soares merely said: "We have held a prolonged meeting with Gen. Cedras and have decided to continue it on 5 October."

Representing the ministers and ambassadors of the eight countries that make up the mission—the United States, Canada, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela—Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde repeated a similar statement when asked to summarize the results of the meeting.

At the end of the meeting, Baena Soares and Iturralde avoided answering any questions. Cedras did not make any statements.

The OAS ministerial mission is traveling to Jamaica to spend the night there because of security reasons. Mission members will return to Port-au-Prince on 5 October. Prior to meeting again with Cedras, the mission will meet with Haitian congressional representatives, political party leaders, and human rights activists.

OAS Delegation Meets Officials

FL0610174891 Port-au-Prince RFI-Haiti
in French 1840 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Report on the OAS delegation and Haitian authorities meeting, by correspondent Varrio Serrant at Mais Gate Airport in Port-au-Prince on 5 October]

[Text] The OAS delegation arrived at the Mais Gate International Airport aboard a Canadian aircraft this morning around 1000. The delegation members are now holding a meeting in a room in the airport. The press is not allowed to cover this event. It appears that General Cedras is expected at the meeting. Anyway, he has not yet arrived. We do not know whether he will come or not. Neither does anyone know what time this meeting will end. What is certain is that six parliamentarians including three deputies and three senators among other parliamentarians had a conversation with the delegation. They have already left.

The Senate delegation was made up of Dejean Belizaire, Amos Andre, and Smith Metell is. The Lower Chamber delegation was made up of the first secretary of the office of the Chamber of Deputies, Pierre Canel Rendal; Frantz Robert Monday, the vice president of the office; and Deputy Philippe Blanchet.

Upon their arrival at the airport, this legislative body delegation reiterated that they were in favor of a return to the constitutional legality. When National Assembly Chairman Dejean Belizaire was asked whether return to the constitutional order meant return of the democratically elected president of Haiti, he was careful not to answer explicitly, explaining that he refrains from making statements that can hamper the ongoing negotiations.

For the time being, it is top secret. One does not know what is being said at this meeting. We have learned that the Bolivian foreign affairs minister will probably make a statement. At that time, we will know exactly what resulted from these negotiations.

We can point out the presence at the airport of several political leaders including National Congress of Democratic Movements leader Victor Benoit and Mobilization for National Development leader Hubert de Ronceray. The presence of the latter is particularly noted because he had not been in the country.

We should also point out some information that we cannot yet confirm. It is about the alleged presence of government members including Prime Minister Rene Preval and three other ministers at this meeting. We are on the scene. We hope to get more details by the end of this afternoon.

Talks End Without 'Solution'

PA0610002191 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT
5 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Oct (AFP)—A definite solution to the Haitian crisis was not evident today after a new round of talks between the inter-American mission of foreign ministers and coupist officers and political sectors.

Rene Preval, prime minister of the ousted government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, came out of hiding, where he had been since the 30 September military coup, to meet with the OAS mission at the Port-au-Prince airport. The OAS mission has been using Kingston, Jamaica's capital, located one hour's flight from Port-au-Prince, as its "dormitory."

Preval arrived escorted by vehicles and security agents from the United States, Canada, and Venezuela.

"Minister Preval has his own opinion of the situation," Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde, who heads the mission, stated.

Iturralde admitted that the "situation is particularly difficult and complicated."

"The meetings are important and help us to better understand the situation, which is constantly changing," he added after indicating that the 34 OAS foreign ministers "probably" will meet in Washington next week to discuss the crisis and to adopt "additional measures" to ensure Haiti's diplomatic and economic isolation.

These measures could include the deployment of an inter-American military force if the coupists cling to power.

At their meeting, the foreign ministers will have to study a report from the mission on its efforts in Haiti. No specific results were evident today.

"The OAS resolution, which was approved in Washington on 3 October, categorically stated that it is imperative that democracy be reestablished and that the Aristide government return to power," Iturralde stated.

One of the points of disagreement which has now emerged in Haiti and which is delaying the solution of the crisis is the probable opposition of some influential political sectors to the presence of Rene Preval in the cabinet of the ousted government, if Aristide is returned to power.

The OAS mission also met 5 October with Dejean Belizaire, the right-wing president of the Senate, who some view as a "possible president." It also met with seven other legislators who hold various opinions and positions.

It also heard from Foreign Minister Jean Robert Savala [name as received] and two other members of the cabinet of ousted President Aristide.

Before meeting for the second time with Raoul Cedras, the leader of the coupist generals, who seems to be willing to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis with corresponding "guarantees," the mission met with members of the Catholic Church and representatives of human rights organizations.

Cedras on OAS Meeting

PA0610021691 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0045 GMT
6 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Oct (DPA)—General Raoul Cedras, head of the military junta that seized power in Haiti on 30 September, said on 5 October that ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide can return to power if there is "a national consensus" on the issue.

Cedras spoke to the press at Armed Forces headquarters after holding a second meeting with the OAS delegation that is trying to persuade the military officers to reestablish institutional order in Haiti.

But in a communique broadcast later over the government's Radio Nationale, the Army's high command denied that Aristide's return is negotiable.

The communique, which did not carry Gen. Cedras' signature, stated that the Armed Forces will not accept the ousted president's return, "whether or not negotiated," as the OAS mission in Port-au-Prince has demanded.

The head of the coupists told a news conference that he is willing to find a solution to the situation that has emerged since Aristide's overthrow, but he denied that the Army's role is decisive.

He also denied that the Armed Forces staged a coup d'etat in the country. "The military does not hold political power," Cedras said. He described President Aristide's overthrow as "a correction in Haiti's democratic process."

He recommended that the OAS mission led by Secretary General Joao Baena Soares speak with all sectors in Haiti to get a "good idea" of the country's situation.

The OAS mission, which also met with representatives of political, religious, and human rights organizations, believes its efforts are finished for the time being. Its members will return to Washington to wait for a formal reply from the military junta before undertaking new initiatives.

Escort for Ministers Denounced

FL0710132091 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 2200 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Communique issued and signed by Brigadier General Raoul Cedras, commander in chief ad interim of the Haitian Armed Forces, FADH, in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The Armed Forces of Haiti [FADH] advises the Senate that on 5 October, Prime Minister Rene Preval, Ministers Renaud Bernardin, and Marie-Michelle Ray, traveled to the Port-au-Prince International Airport to meet with the OAS delegation. They were riding in foreign embassies' cars under the protection of foreign security agents. The FADH strongly denounces this practice, which is a blatant violation of international law. The Army asks the honorable senators to record formally this fact. The FADH once again reassures the senators of its desire to find a peaceful solution to the national crisis in order to definitely institute a state of law in the country.

Aristide Return 'Not Negotiable'

PA0610011891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT
5 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Oct (EFE)—The Haitian Army reconfirmed today that President Jean Bertrand Aristide's return to Haiti is not negotiable.

Port-au-Prince radio stations stressed on 5 October that General Raoul Cedras, commander of the Haitian Armed Forces and leader of the coup d'etat, was given a special salute by Army troops.

The Armed Forces did not mention if the military ceremony was to be interpreted as a form of "officially" installing Cedras as the nation's president.

Cedras had asked the Haitian Parliament to fill the "power vacuum" created by the ousting of Aristide, who was elected by two-thirds of the popular vote on 16 December 1990.

The coupist general gave the legislators a 48-hour deadline, which ended today, to solve the problem, under the threat that he would assume power.

But other sources, among them a local radio station, reported that Cedras would accept Aristide's return if that is what all Haitians want.

Cedras made these statements, according to the same source, just before his interview with the OAS delegation that met in Port-au-Prince with political, religious, professional, and military leaders in an attempt to return constitutional order.

Willy Romelus, bishop of the Jeremie diocese and a relative of Aristide, appealed for the president's return. Aristide was forced to leave when Cedras and a group of soldiers took power on 29 September.

Romelus, who ordained Aristide as a priest, asked the military to stop "massacring" the people, and urged the community to resort to civil disobedience.

Romelus advocated the dissolution of the Haitian Army.

In Washington, President Aristide has estimated that approximately 500 persons have been killed since the 29 September events.

The Army, meanwhile, acknowledged that some 56 citizens and seven soldiers have been killed, and 200 persons have been wounded.

Protestant Pastor Vladimir Jeanty rejected the possibility of Aristide's return because he believes it would adversely affect the nation.

Army Rules Out Aristide's Return

FL0610181291 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 0225 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Press release issued by the Haitian Armed Forces Headquarters in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The Haitian Armed Forces Headquarters is very much surprised at the rumors that the Army has reportedly already negotiated the return of Aristide to Haiti. The Army is very much angered at this serious allegation.

In order to dispel any doubt in the minds of the people and to better inform them, the Army Headquarters announces that it is firmly determined to respect the commitment made to the Haitian rank and file and to all those who have faith in the Army's courage. It will not negotiate for the return of Aristide to Haiti. The allegation is a maneuver designed by a band of partisans of the deposed president to (?mystify) the foreign media, which do not know the realities of Haiti. The solution to the problem is to be found in the Constitution, the only compass for the Haitian people.

Army Denies Return Negotiated

FL0610191291 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1417 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Formal denial from the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH]: The FADH High Command makes a point of denying the rumors that the commander in chief has reportedly negotiated the possible return of the former Haitian head of state. The FADH High Command calls on the population to remain calm and for media officials to double check their news items before broadcasting them.

The FADH High Command reaffirms that the Haitian Armed Forces has no ambition to assume power and is committed to complying with the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Aristide Urges Troops To Disobey

PA0410200391 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Oct (AFP)—In a message broadcast in Creole by a Haitian radio station, Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide called this morning on Army troops "to disobey General Raoul Cedras and his small group."

The message from Father Aristide, who spoke over the telephone from the United States, was broadcast by Radio Haiti Inter, a private station that went back on the air today. Its antenna had been broken by soldiers.

After describing Gen. Cedras as a "traitor and a criminal," Aristide said the coupist general has "the same sickness as Gen. Henri Namphy" (president of the 1986-1988 military government).

The Haitian president, who several times asked the people not to resort to violence, stressed that "only a handful of soldiers have caused these crimes." He called them "crimes against humanity."

The coupist regime will end "in a matter of hours or days, not weeks. Too many people already have died," he said.

Aristide denied Gen. Cedras any right to negotiate.

OAS Given Tapes of Aristide Speech

FL0610172791 Port-au-Prince RFI-Haiti
in French 1840 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] We have learned from a reliable Army High Command source that four video cassettes containing President Aristide's virulent speeches related to necklacing, delivered especially at the Croix-des-Bouquets Ranch and the National Palace on his return from the United Nations, were given to the OAS delegation for its information.

According to the same source, the Army High Command told the members of the OAS delegation that President Aristide's return is not negotiable. The source added: We said it very clearly and we hope the delegation has sent its report to its headquarters.

People in Streets; Stores Closed

FL0510174291 Port-au-Prince RFI Haiti
Radio in French 1500 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Report by unidentified RFI Haiti correspondent on situation in Port-au-Prince on 5 October—live]

[Text] I took a walk across the city this morning and saw many people walking up and down the streets of the capital in search of bread supplies or going to visit friends or relatives whom they have not seen for several days. Business activities have not resumed, shops and groceries are still closed, and the public transportation sector is paralyzed. However, some private vehicles are circulating on the streets of the capital.

'Crisis Commission' To Justify Coup

PA0510195091 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
1843 GMT 5 Oct 91

[By Jacques Bien Aime]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The "Crisis Commission," comprised of 12 senators, summoned today Prime Minister Rene Preval to analyze the implementation of Article 148 of the Constitution, concerning the replacement of the head of state.

The national radio, whose director was a victim of the 30 September coup, is being used to create a climate that justifies the "constitutional replacement" of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The radio station is airing "statements" by so-called citizens' groups asking that Aristide be tried for "high treason" and a host of alleged crimes. The coupist military is barring local correspondents from reporting any news that may lead to unrest or violence among the people. That is why private radio stations, the sole source of information about the people, have been "silenced."

The coupists are trying to get the OAS delegation to "listen" to the views of certain sectors of the Catholic Church and private business in support of the "constitutional coup" strategy.

According to Cabinet Minister Rene Preg, the ploy aims at giving the impression that the assembly (an expanded Senate Commission as a last resort) is dismissing Preval and taking over the government. "With Aristide abroad and Preval taken out of office, the path has been created for a civilian government, such as that which General Cedras aspires to head and of which he would continue as its commander in chief and strongman, in the Pinochet tradition," Preg stated.

Port-au-Prince again experienced a night of unrest with shooting and military operations carried out against populous neighborhoods such as Tabaree, where President Aristide's home is located. Machine-gun fire could be heard in areas such as Cite Soleil and Carrefour.

The economy, which has been paralyzed for over one week, is gravely deficient. Long lines of vehicles are parked in front of the few gasoline service stations that have fuel, and there is strict rationing. Most of the grocery stores have been looted and there is a lack of staples.

Due to the de facto situation that has existed since Monday, the city residents have locked themselves inside their homes. Many of them lack food and electricity.

"This cannot continue beyond the end of the week," a European diplomat stated. He noted that the Haitian Army, which consists of 7,500 troops, will have to confront 2 million hungry citizens who are furious about the coup.

SSP Asked To Surrender Weapons

FL0710131891 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 0137 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Press release issued by Army Headquarters Secretariat in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The members of the paramilitary forces, commonly known as the SSP [President's Security Service], whose names are as follows are requested to surrender arms and ammunition to the Headquarters of the Military Department of the Metropolitan Zone of Port-au-Prince, within 48 hours: Roland Rival; Marie-Francoise Sene; Gina Manda; Martere Pierre; Manite Noel; Herold Devalcine; Jessie Antoine; Rene Marie-Lourdes; Cresidor Frank; Rivak Marc; Caseus Abraham; Chimene Sylvestre; Rachel Louis; Henri Desir; Joel Hector; Jean-Max Biron; Charlot Petit-Homme; Paulette Jean; Jean Robert Rival; and Compere Fritzner. Any deviation from this order will result in legal proceedings and no excuse will be accepted. Further lists will follow.

Army Tries To Normalize Situation

FL0710132291 Port-au-Prince RTNH Television
in French 0240 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] The Military Department of the Metropolitan Zone, within its mission to protect lives and properties,

and in the interests of residents in Port-au-Prince and its surrounding areas, advises the public, manufacturers, business persons, and the public transportation system that every effort has been made in this command for the resumption of normal activities.

Curfew Hours Changed

*FL0710135591 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 2240 GMT 6 Oct 91*

[Press release issued by Army Headquarters Secretariat in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The Haitian Armed Forces General Headquarters hereby announces to the public that the national curfew will be in effect from 2300 [0300 GMT] to 0500 [0900 GMT] until further notice.

Ban on Gasoline Sold in Containers

*FL0710135491 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 0140 GMT 7 Oct 91*

[Memorandum issued by the Military Department of the Metropolitan Zone in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The following is a memorandum to gas station owners in the capital and surrounding areas: The Military Department of the Metropolitan Zone urgently reminds you of the ban against selling flammable products, such as gasoline and diesel oil in containers, in conformance with Law No. 1949 issued on 7 September. The law regulates the storage, handling, and trade of flammable products.

The Military Department, concerned with everyone's safety, is counting on your valuable collaboration for the effective implementation of this provision.

More on Curfew, Gas Sales

*PA0710033391 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT
7 Oct 91*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 7 Oct (AFP)—General Raoul Cedras, who staged the coup d'etat in Haiti, "strongly" protested here on 6 October the fact that Rene Preval, prime minister of deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was transported in "vehicles belonging to foreign embassies escorted by foreign policemen" to the OAS office in Port-au-Prince.

The Army commander in chief stated in a letter to the Haitian Senate that the transfer of Preval and two other ministers, Renaud Bernardin (planning) and Marie-Michele Rey (finance), constitutes "a violation of international law."

Preval, who has been in hiding since the coup, was thus able to give testimony on the coup events at the OAS mission, where he arrived accompanied by his two colleagues in vehicles belonging to foreign embassies and guarded by U.S., Canadian, and Venezuelan security agents.

Also, RFI-Haiti [Radio France Internationale-Haiti], the last independent private radio station, stopped transmitting its local programs on 6 October in the afternoon.

The station's programming consisted of rebroadcasts of Radio France Internationale and original programs. The interruption of the broadcasts was prompted by letters from listeners who protested France's attitude toward the Haitian crisis, above all the protection offered to President Aristide during the coup by Jean- Raphael Dufor, French ambassador in Port-au-Prince.

On 7 October the military authorities shortened the curfew throughout the country. The curfew extends now from 2300 to 0500. The sale of gasoline in service stations was also prohibited.

Aircraft Landing Ban Denied

*FL0410173691 Port-au-Prince Radio
Lumiere Network in Creole 1000 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] We have been in contact with [words indistinct] and they inform us that contrary to the on-going rumors, orders have never been issued prohibiting the landing of aircraft in Haiti. The military source that gave us the information told us that they have never given this order and that—if they had—they would have made a public announcement. [passage omitted]

When contact was made with the military source that gave us this information, they told us that no order barring the landing of foreign aircraft at the Port-au-Prince International Airport had been given. We believe them.

Soldiers Causing Panic Denied

*FL0610180391 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 0225 GMT 6 Oct 91*

[Press release issued by the Haitian Armed Forces Headquarters in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The Haitian Armed Forces headquarters is surprised at rumors which claim Haitian soldiers enter private residences every evening to create panic. This maneuver falls in line with a scheme designed by the zealous and blind partisans of the deposed president to tarnish the good image of the Army now that there are foreigners in the country.

The Armed Forces make it a point to dismiss these rumors and assure the people that they may spend fearless and calm nights. The soldiers have been instructed to patrol the streets by day and by night in order to avert the collapse of law and order and prevent any criminal acts. This measure is designed to ensure the security of the Haitian people and to enable everyone to go about normal activities at all time.

Executive Committee Summons Deputies

FL0610182491 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 1245 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Communique issued by the Chamber of Deputies Executive Committee in Port-au-Prince on 5 October]

[Text] Honorable deputies of the 45th legislature: You are hereby invited to report to the Legislative Palace today, Sunday, 6 October at 1000 [1400 GMT] to hear an important bulletin on the current crisis in the country.

Intervention Supported

PA0710030191 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2132 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Report by Luis Miguel Blanco]

[Text] Panama, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The majority of Central American countries—traditional allies of the United States—have expressed their support for eventual military intervention in Haiti to return Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power. Aristide was deposed on 29 September in a coup d'etat staged by that country's army.

Honduras and Nicaragua are ready to cooperate with a military detachment each if the OAS orders the formation of a multinational force to intervene on the island to restore constitutional order.

Panama also supports the need to apply force, to which Panama would contribute a group of policemen, to make General Raoul Cedras accept Aristide's return.

Panama has not had an army since the former Panama Defense Forces were dismantled by U.S. troops who invaded the country in December 1989.

The other governments in the region have expressed their strong support for the OAS efforts and their rejection of the Haitian military's act.

Argentina and Venezuela also expressed their support for joint action against the de facto regime imposed by Cedras. Cedras told the commission of foreign ministers sent by the OAS that one of the reasons for his action was that Aristide had imposed a "civilian dictatorship."

The United States has resisted heading an interventionist adventure in the Caribbean, according to several Latin American diplomats, because of the short distance between Haiti and Cuba, which could turn the situation "red hot."

The situation in Haiti has brought to the verge of failure Honduran President Rafael Callejas' efforts to bring the foreign ministers of Central America and the Caribbean to Tegucigalpa to discuss economic relations.

The meeting is scheduled to take place in November, and no official cancellation has been announced.

Panamanian President Guillermo Endara seriously criticized the UN for what he called the "failure" in Haiti.

Endara, who traveled to New York for a speech to the UN General Assembly on 10 October, condemned the world organization for "abandoning" Haiti "alleging a simple nonintervention" after having supervised the election process that ended with Aristide's legitimate victory.

The OAS will continue its meetings this week to define how it will act to defend the Haitian democratic process, which was interrupted seven months after it began by a group of soldiers who have been accused of drug trafficking by President Aristide.

Interim President Proposed

FL0710155491 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 1050 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Independent Senator Julio Larosiliere has told the French news agency AFP that yesterday the crisis committee of the Haitian Parliament proposed the appointment of an interim president until deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide returns to the country.

Yesterday, the interparliamentary crisis committee met with all the political party leaders. Later in the afternoon, in Port-au-Prince they reconvened to study all possible solutions toward rescuing the country from the chaos caused by the military uprising. Mr. Larosiliere said that the interim president would not head the government. He would be chosen by the judges of the Court of Cassation and would function as president while a parliamentary delegation negotiates President Aristide's return. He added that the interim president's powers would be highly curtailed and limited in duration. He would simply fill a constitutional vacuum.

The majority of parliamentarians believe that Aristide's return to the country will only be possible subject to certain conditions related to his respect of the Constitution. Senators have already suggested Joseph Nerette, a 67-year-old lawyer, as the person to fill the vacuum in the event of a consensus within the Parliament. Other parliamentarians told AFP that this would be a wise choice because the current crisis will only worsen.

It is reported that the country's oil supplies can only last a dozen days, and observers think the Army will not risk losing the use of its vehicles or depriving the country of electricity due to a shortage of oil supplies for the power stations. Already, the overcrowded hospitals are in need of essential drugs to treat the people wounded in last week's events.

Parliament Reacts to OAS Statement

FL0410234291 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil
in Creole 1934 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Statement issued by Haitian Senate in Port-au-Prince on 4 October, read by Speaker Dejean Belizaire in French—live or recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Parliament's crisis committee wishes to focus on the statement made by the spokesman of the OAS delegation shortly before it left for Haiti. According to the statement, the OAS delegation will not hold negotiations with Haitian authorities, but is arriving simply to convey its resolutions to the authorities.

The crisis committee points out that, for 72 hours now, it has been sampling the views of all the parties involved, and that any solution not resulting from consultations inevitably will be detrimental to the fatherland's future.

Parliament Urges Restraint

FL0410232191 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1934 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Statement by Haitian Senate in Port-au-Prince on 4 October, read by Speaker Dejean Belizaire, in French—live or recorded]

[Text] Haitian people, this crisis which is gaining in magnitude may result in the nation becoming a trust state because certain countries, under the laudable pretext of wanting to help restore legitimacy—but without regard for legality—threaten to use troops they have already mobilized against our national sovereignty. Parliament's crisis committee therefore advises the Haitian people of the following:

First, it will deal with the events which are causing so much worry to Haitian families, using every human resource available to find a favorable solution to the crisis. Toward this objective, the committee has met with the commander in chief of the Army, a representative of the French Embassy, representatives of the U.S. Embassy, and national and international institutions. The committee reiterates its call for the prime minister to come to Parliament as soon as possible.

Pending a meeting with the OAS delegation, Parliament urges citizens from the country's nine geographic departments to remain calm and have faith in the committee's ability to find a legal solution to the crisis, without any encroachment on national sovereignty. The committee ardently requests friendly countries, in particular, to display restraint and refrain from making unnecessary statements likely to jeopardize our peacemaking process.

Coup Opponents Urge Strike

FL0410170191 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in French 0300 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Today, Haitian opposition to the coup has issued a call for a nationwide general strike amid reports of more victims of the coup. This report brings the number of deaths in the country to at least 55 and the number of wounded to more than 200 since the beginning of the military rebellion on Sunday, 29 September.

'Uprisings' in Support of Aristide

PA0510144491 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1408 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Oct (EFE)—Guy Alexandre, Haitian ambassador to the Dominican Republic, announced today that people have risen up in several parts of Haiti against the regime headed by coup leader General Raoul Cedras.

Alexandre said that there have been uprisings in the cities of Cap-Haitien, Gonaïves, and San Marcos in the northern part of Haiti in the past 48 hours.

He said there also have been uprisings in Les Cayes and Jeremias in the southern part of the country, where people are demanding the return to power of toppled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The ambassador did not have enough information to report on the skirmishes taking place between the people and the soldiers.

The diplomat said the uprisings could be "the key and fundamental point of support for the international solidarity required for Aristide to return to power."

Georges Supports Army's Position

FL0610204491 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1615 GMT 6 Oct 91

["Excerpts" of an interview with Reynold Georges, political leader, former senator, and member of the body in charge of writing the Constitution by an unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Reynold Georges, you are a former senator and an authority on the Constitution. What is the purpose of your visit today to the radio station?

[Georges] Thank you, Radio Nationale. [passage omitted] I am here because the crisis prompts me to take a stand. I am the first person to stand up for what took place. I support the Army's position, because if the Army had not intervened, we could have lost the country at any time.

The Army's position is justified by Article 264 of the Constitution. This article provides the Army with the right to reestablish order when the laws are not being respected. Whoever the person might be, whether president, minister, or even military; if one does not respect the law, the Army must arrest the wrongdoer in conformity with the Article 264, second paragraph, of the Constitution. The second paragraph reads: The Armed Forces of Haiti are appointed to guarantee the safety and the integrity of the national territory. That means, the Army must guarantee the safety of lives, properties, people, and institutions and the security of the laws of the Constitution.

I can hardly understand why foreign countries, allegedly friends, are supporting Aristide's return after he violated, in so many ways, the Constitution. No one could speak because we were all threatened with *pere lebrun* [necklacing]. Wealthy people were accused of having earned their wealth through stealing, therefore they [wealthy ones] deserved to be uprooted. If someone stole money, only the Justice Department can try those accused and decide on the sentence to be rendered. The masses have no right to uproot anyone. If properties fall in the hands of the state, the state will use them for the benefit of the nation.

We are saying that this government was wrong and that the Army did the right thing and saved the country as well as the Constitution. I think that if foreign countries want to impose Aristide on the nation, then those countries will have to face the opposition of the whole nation. Everyone should stand against that. Because, Aristide, who used to call American and Canadian Governments imperialist, telling them not to interfere in the country's affairs, is the same Aristide who is now asking that foreign forces invade the land of Charlemagne Peralte and Jean-Jacques Dessalines so that he can regain his power. Aristide is even a threat to himself. [passage omitted]

Yesterday, I was at the airport with all the other political leaders. I met with Mr. Suarez. Everyone agreed that Aristide's return would lead the country into a categorical catastrophe, a civil war, and the country would disappear. The Army's position is legitimate and legal and many people are supporting the Army. Some people did not have the courage to speak. Fortunately, more and more people are raising their voices, because once you begin dealing with the devil, he will hurt you anyway. So now everyone must stand as one in order to prevent Aristide's return.

I also want to say that the French people never liked Haitians because of the independence war. The French people will never like Haitians because they wanted Haiti to remain like Martinique and Guadeloupe. Now they are keeping many Haitians in their embassy after they [Haitians] asked for safety. Once someone asks for protection, he is now in neutral territory and has no longer the right to act politically. Now these people are in hiding while at the same time sending press releases which are rubbish. We are asking all the embassies to keep the strictest neutrality during the crisis. It is a Haitian crisis and must be solved only by Haitians.

We also do not understand the position of the Episcopal Church. Aristide ordered that the church be destroyed, burned the Nuncio's residence, abused the Pope's representative in Haiti, and ordered many other harmful actions against the church. Now, the Episcopal Conference supports Aristide's return.

The Constitution provides for all solutions. Article 149 [as heard] provides for what is taking place today. Not just one person can save the country. [passage omitted]

Not only has the Catholic Church given us a priest who has abused us, but now they want his return so that he can continue abusing the rest of the people. The father is responsible for the deaths of so many Haitians. He made people believe that they could fight with the Army and set up barricades to destroy the country. [passage omitted]

Army Reacts to Local, Foreign Media

FL0610185691 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 1230 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] The following is the position of the Haitian Armed Forces on the overthrow of former President Aristide. The High Command of the Haitian Armed Forces has closely followed the various analyses made by national and international media organizations on the inadequacy of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The Army deems it opportune to provide final clarifications for each and everyone to understand the events that resulted in the resignation of Father Aristide. The Haitian Armed Forces, united around their commander in chief—General Raoul Cedras—have said no to dictatorship. They want compliance with the prevailing Constitution and urge the Haitian nation, international institutions, and the press to give due consideration to the current situation which resulted from the irresponsible, violent, and abusive practices of a president, who though elected, thought he enjoyed boundless powers.

The Haitian Armed Forces reiterates that the exercise of power has its rules and that they will see to the respect of the Constitution which they have sworn to defend. They make a point of refuting the persistent misinformation campaign which distorts the reality. There is no military junta. Gen. Cedras is carrying out his responsibility as commander in chief of all Haitian Armed Forces. The Army headquarters therefore submits for meditation by the lucid section of the population, fathers and mothers of families, businessmen, religious bodies, school principals, the youth, and civil servants, as well as the Haitian Parliament which has been humiliated by Aristide, the dictator, the following revealing points which led to the destitution of that priest who turned president.

Flagrant violation of the Constitution: a) appointment of the Court of Cassation without Parliament's approval; encroachment on individual freedoms; creation of a militia; constant pressure on political parties; constant pressure on businessmen; interference with the operation of the judiciary; efforts to impose a popular, totalitarian power through the humiliation of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies; terrorizing businessmen, such as traders and manufacturers; ransacking shops and warehouses, and so on; terrorizing school principals and teachers; sponsoring assassination of political leaders, such as Pastor Sylvio Claude, chairman of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party; granting of full powers to the police chief with presigned blank arrest warrants to enable him to make arrests at all time—by day and by night; enslaving the judiciary; ordering the

assassination of the detained, Roger Lafontant, in his cell; call for social class struggle to establish a totalitarian, bloodthirsty, and despotic regime; ardent desire to create a popular army; disgraceful condoning of drug trafficking by the regime's sympathizers who are called upon to provide funds to the government; and nepotism and corrupt practices in public administration. [no reference to other outlining points throughout as heard]

Censorship Imposed; Massacres Occur

PA0410210391 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1858 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Oct (DPA)—The military leaders who seized power in Haiti on 30 September imposed press censorship on 4 October as reports on atrocities committed by the Army against the island's civilian population mount.

The radio station "Radio Metropole" reported from Port-au-Prince that, as part of a media censorship campaign, the coupist junta has banned reports and statements that might provoke civilian unrest.

Reports continue to flood in of massacres and arbitrary executions by the Armed Forces, which reportedly have killed hundreds of people since the 30 September coup, particularly in the poorest neighborhoods of the capital.

Citing diplomatic sources, the French daily LE MONDE reported in its 5 October edition the massacre of approximately 40 civilians in the suburban neighborhood of Carrefour, south of Port-au-Prince. According to witnesses, soldiers forced the residents to dig common graves for the victims of the repression.

LE MONDE reported that an undetermined number of bodies of those executed were buried in a common grave near Titayen, 20 km north of the capital.

Marie-Laurence Jocelyn-Lassegue, information minister of the deposed government, reported on 3 October that soldiers massacred some 200 people in the poor neighborhood of Cite Soleil on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince.

A general strike called by labor organizations and by the "Lavalas" Movement, which brought deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in the December elections, paralyzed work in most of the country on 4 October.

In Port-au-Prince long lines of cars wait at gasoline stations because of the decreasing availability of fuel. At the same time, large areas of the city are subject to power outages, interruptions in telephone service, and a shortage of potable water.

In Cap Haitien, in northern Haiti, there are reports of civil disobedience. Residents have defied the curfew in force from 1800 to 0600. Groups of enraged individuals roam the streets, throwing rocks at vehicles.

An OAS delegation headed by Secretary General Joao Baena Soares is expected to arrive in Port-au-Prince at

1600 to deliver to General Raoul Cedras, leader of the military junta, the OAS repudiation of the coup d'etat and to demand the reinstatement of Aristide as Haiti's constitutional president.

Diplomatic sources said that for security reasons the OAS mission, which includes eight Latin American foreign ministers and Bernard Aronson, U.S. secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, will meet with Cedras at the Port-au-Prince airport.

The delegation will travel to Jamaica and will return to Haiti on 5 October if efforts to persuade Gen. Cedras to restore institutional democracy in Haiti do not get immediate results.

Cedras will try to convince the OAS foreign ministers that there was no coup d'etat and that he has no intention of assuming the Haitian presidency. However, a member of the cabinet of Prime Minister Rene Preval, who has called for hiding for resistance against the military junta, told the Mexican news agency NOTIMEX that "no one believes that."

Media Restrictions Issued

FL0410215391 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1623 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Press release issued by the Army in Port-au-Prince on 4 October]

[Text] In its concern for the protection of persons and property, the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area Military Department requests that all radio and television stations in the capital avoid broadcasting, until further notice, any press release which could incite people to violence or disrupt law and order.

This military department counts on the understanding and cooperation of the directors of all these stations.

Radio Stations Attacked, Close

PA0510024591 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Oct (AFP)—On 4 October, several soldiers looted and closed the Protestant station Radio Lumiere, wounding five of its personnel, the private station Radio Haiti has reported.

Shortly after broadcasting this information, Jean Dominique, director of Radio Haiti International, announced he was closing the station, whose antenna had been severely damaged by soldiers.

Nevertheless, before closing the station he was able to transmit for some hours and to broadcast an interview with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, during which he requested the soldiers to disobey the orders of Army Commander General Raoul Cedras.

Radio Metropole, another private station of the Haitian capital, also decided to close in fear of reprisals.

Radio France International, which broadcasts from a local repeating station, and Radio Soleil, the Catholic Church's station also decided to close.

Only the private cable television station, Tele-Haiti, continues to air information and connects with the U.S. CNN television station and the French-speaking international TV5 network.

The other stations in the capital also halted their broadcasts, some due to military attacks, such as Radio Cacique and Radio Caraibes. Radio Caraibes' anchorman Jacky Caraibe was arrested by soldiers in his home and his body was found later.

The community, following the crisis by radio, now can only hear shortwave stations and Tele-Haiti by cable, which only covers part of the country.

Radio Lumiere Straffed

PA0510012691 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
2157 GMT 4 Oct 91

[By Jacques Bien Aime]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Today, shortly before the arrival of an OAS mission charged with negotiating the reestablishment of constitutional order in Haiti, the Haitian Army prohibited the dissemination of reports that could create unrest among the people.

The OAS mission that arrived at Port-au-Prince at 1500 has been assigned the task of trying to persuade the military to leave power and to reinstate deposed President Jean Bertrand Aristide.

The Army has issued a communique announcing that the dissemination of any reports that could create unrest among the people is prohibited.

As a warning, soldiers have strafed Radio Lumiere, a Protestant Church radio station. According to witnesses, some journalists who work at that radio station were injured.

Radio Haiti Inter, which had started its broadcasts following several days of silence, stopped transmitting this afternoon. No radio station is broadcasting any information on what is happening in the country.

According to reports by eyewitnesses, the troops have killed 300 people in the last five days.

Diplomatic sources reported that, if necessary, the delegation will continue its work tomorrow, 5 October. The delegation will fly to [words indistinct].

"The situation is so serious that the delegation has its own security system. It will not leave the airport and it will probably hold a formal meeting with the generals who have absolutely no intention of listening to the OAS message," a diplomat of one of the countries participating in the delegation said.

Many foreign and local newsmen have been unable to get close to the airport because of a lack of security and, especially, because the military did not commit themselves to issuing safe conducts for the national press.

The "Haitian Conference of Clergymen," comprising priests and laymen from the Catholic Church who make up the so-called "small church," which supported Aristide, called for resistance to dislodge the military and restore the constitutional government.

Citizens Group Presents Petition

FL0510190391 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 1300 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Report on petition to Haitian Parliament issued in Port-au-Prince on 5 October]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] to the statutory procedure providing for a decision to be made on the subject. The undersigned people have the honor of sending you this petition regarding the power vacuum that has occurred following former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's departure and regarding some violations of the Constitution by those charged with enforcing and respecting it.

Since 7 February 1991, the Haitian nation has witnessed numerous violations of the Constitution perpetuated by some representatives of the executive branch; namely, the head of state, the head of government, and ministers. Despite the constitutional provisions establishing the separation of the three powers which make up our national sovereignty, the president of the Republic and the prime minister have often exceeded their rights, behaving as the supreme chiefs of the nation. We provide the following list of evidence:

1. The appointment of the president and the members of the Court of Cassation in violation of Article 175 of the Constitution.

The appointment of ambassadors and consuls general in violation of Article 141 of the Constitution.

Despite the resolution of the Senate of the Republic annulling those appointments, those appointees have been inaugurated and are currently in office. They are working illegally, however.

2. The granting of promotions and the reinstatement of some Army officers without the approval of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti, in violation of Article 143.

3. The extensive distribution of money and checks withdrawn from state accounts and from the public treasury to military garrisons or some organizations called mass or religious organizations, in violation of Article 220 of the Constitution.

4. The excessive dismissal of honest government employees for not belonging to the Lavalas (avalanche) organization, in violation of Articles 30-1 and 236-2 of the Constitution.

5. The amnesty granted to Army deserters who are now part of the president's personal guard, in violation of Article 147 of the Constitution.

6. The ban preventing thousands of citizens from leaving the country since 7 February 1991, without their cases being submitted to the Justice Department, in violation of Article 45 of the Constitution.

7. The moral and actual ban on organizing peaceful political meetings, in violation of Article 31 of the Constitution.

8. The refusal to officially inaugurate the members of the Audit Court chosen by the Senate of the Republic, in violation of Article 200-6 of the Constitution.

9. The refusal to submit the state's general accounts to the legislative chambers, in violation of Article 227-3 of the Constitution.

10. The imprisonment of more than 1,000 people at the National Penitentiary, in violation of Article 44 of the Constitution.

11. The nightly arrests made by members of the Presidential Security Service without any warrants, in violation of Article 24-3 of the Constitution.

12. The publication of a list of persons accused of participating in plots against national security, in violation of Article 24-1.

13. The detention of Haitian citizens without trial before a regular jurisdiction within the legal deadline, in violation of Article 26.

14. The dismissal and arrest of judges in active service, in violation of Article 177.

15. The call on the masses to take the law into their own hands on the grounds that the rich do not want to create employment opportunities, in violation of Article 73-1.

16. The creation of an armed corps—a repressive militia—in violation of Article 263-1.

17. The confiscation of the property of citizens without trial, in violation of Articles 36 and 36-2.

18. The appointment of a foreigner as the minister of public health, in violation of Article 286.

19. The appeal made on 27 September 1991 by Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the masses urging them to attack the rich, those who have food and property, and to inflict the punishment of necklacing on them, in violation of Article 20.

Considering that any violation of the Constitution by those charged with enforcing it is considered high treason;

Considering that Jean-Bertrand Aristide's address to the Haitian youth explaining that the Constitution does not forbid necklacing is an insult to democracy;

Considering that the crime of high treason is punishable by life imprisonment with hard labor with no possibility of pardon;

Considering that Aristide and Preval deliberately violated the Constitution; considering Articles 29, 29-1, 52-1, 93, 97, 133, 136, 185, 186, 187, 188, 188-1, 189, 189-1, 189-2, and 190;

The undersigned request that parliament sue those responsible for these violations and try citizens Aristide and Preval, even in absentia, and proclaim their impeachment in compliance with the Constitution. This would serve justice.

Following the recent events that the nation has just gone through, President Aristide has fled abroad. He has, therefore, abandoned power and the country.

Considering that there has been no coup, as no de facto regime has assumed power;

Considering that there is power vacuum and not an incapacity of the president to carry out his functions;

Considering that there is the need to replace them in compliance with Articles 29, 29-1, 98-3, and 149 of the Constitution;

The undersigned urge the legislative branch to apply Article 149 of the Constitution. On the basis of the Senate's resolution nullifying the recent appointments to the Court of Cassation, the interim president to be appointed by the National Assembly will designate his prime minister in accordance with the Constitution. Today, the time has come for sober reflection and dialogue. Everyone must assume his responsibility with lucidity in this crisis. We realize—like the parliament, political parties, and people—that there is a power vacuum at the head of the nation.

The international community plans to pressure Brigadier General Raul Cedras of the Haitian Armed Forces to give up power. But then, what power? There is no executive power at present. There is, therefore, a need to fill the vacuum. The authorities of the country's institutions must display firmness and lucidity, because there are constitutional provisions for the necessary measures in case of a power vacuum.

The country is facing a crisis and we must find solutions to the problems. Many Haitians want a restoration of the constitutional order that would end the crisis by applying Article 149. This is because the time is past when soldiers used to proclaim themselves president of the

Republic. Jean-Bertrand Aristide's return would not be a good choice for the country. The nation should choose the lesser evil.

How can Aristide seek foreign military intervention on our national territory? We can no longer count our dead. How can Aristide ask the soldiers to disobey their hierarchy and seize the high command? Aristide has proven that he will go to any length to maintain his power. Yet the people are wisely mourning over the death of a leading political figure [Sylvio Claude] who marked the country's fate.

Honorable members of parliament, the destiny of the nation is in your hands. You will have to choose between a man and the entire population. The ashes of Pastor Sylvio Claude, who was assassinated in a cowardly way by necklacing by Aristide and Lavalas cohorts, are being disseminated in the country to give new hope to the people who have just been deceived by their leader. May wisdom prevail on you when you make your decision. [last sentence in Latin]

Signed by Jules Andre Amos Nicolas, Alice Victor, Jacques Jean- Pierre, Joseph Pierre Louis, Pierre Andre, Marie Enoch Louis, Apollon Jean Maxis, Jean Robert Florien, Caline Jean, Carole Yvan, Moliere C. Avin, Mrs. Victor Amose, Calixte Arole, Elie Valsin, Sylvain Counoy, Alexandre Azar, Vindolius Joseph, Sylvio Nor, Obour Louis, Alixe Vicaine, Alexandre Jules, and Nemour Harry.

Heavy Gunfire; Looting by Soldiers

FL0710144191 Bonaire Trans World Radio
in English 1130 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Radio Lumiere was wiped off the air, well actually they went off the air voluntarily, after reporting some 40 civilians in the village of Carrefour were massacred by the military. One witness spoke of soldiers breaking into houses in a poor neighborhood and killing whoever they found. The independent station which reported the killings, Radio Lumiere, was fired upon on Friday afternoon by soldiers in the Port-au-Prince area. No one was hurt in the gunfire but there were reports that the Army was looking for the director of the station.

Yesterday, heavy gunfire was reported in downtown areas of Port-au-Prince and witnesses said soldiers were looting businesses and homes. Ham radio operators say the situation in Haiti continues to be very tense.

On the diplomatic front, a nine-member delegation of Western diplomats met for two days with leaders of the military junta trying to talk them into relinquishing power. The mission led by the Organization of American States heard the coup leader, General Raoul Cedras, say that President Jean-Bertrand Aristide might be restored to power under a negotiated agreement. But later, in an about face, a military statement said that idea was only, in their word, rumors spread by supporters of the president, they said.

Another man, who said he is the new head of security at Haiti's airport said that now the only thing not negotiable is the return of deposed President Aristide. Observers think the differences between the military leader's statements may indicate a split in the Army. As for Mr. Aristide, he remains confident that he will be allowed to return to his country sometime.

Vengeful Soldiers Gun Down People

FL0410162891 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere
Network in French 0300 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Approximately 30 to 40 persons have been gunned down in Lamentin 54 [Port-au-Prince suburb] by military men dressed in olive green, khaki, and blue uniforms who were seeking revenge. The men were riding in a patrol vehicle when they saw the body of a fellow soldier—a sergeant—lying on the ground in Lamentin 54. After carrying away their dead comrade-in-arms, whom they thought was killed by the residents of the neighborhood, they returned with more soldiers and weapons in order to commit this slaughter.

Witnesses reported that the soldiers entered homes and killed their occupants at close range. Shortly after the massacre, they began to feel uncomfortable about the bodies so they forced the residents of Lamentin 54 to dig mass graves and bury them.

One Killed, 5 Wounded

FL0410164291 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere
Network in French 0300 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] A reliable source reports that Jacques Cius Jean-Gilles, a young man, was killed and five other persons were wounded on 3 October on the premises of Lafanmi Se Lavi [Family Is Life], a Port-au-Prince charity founded by Aristide. Another 200 young boarders at this institution are starving.

Aristide Address 27 Sep After Visit to UN

FL0410212891 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 2030 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Address by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 27 September, on his return from the United Nations—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted including indistinct portions] to repent and say: I acknowledge that I made this money through malpractice and, from now on, watching the national pride dancing like a flag, I will cooperate by using the money [word indistinct] to create work opportunities, and to invest in economic activity so more people can get jobs.

If you [referring to bourgeoisie] do not do so, I feel sorry for you. Really I do. [laughter from crowd] It will not be my fault because this money you have is not really yours. You acquired it through criminal activity. You made it by plundering, by embezzling. You got it through the

negative choices you made. You made it under oppressive regimes. You acquired it under a corrupt system. You made this money through means that you know were wrong. Today, seven months after 7 February, on a day ending in seven, I give you one last chance. I ask you to take this chance, because you will not have two or three more chances, only one. Otherwise, it will not be good for you. [applause]

If I speak to you this way, it is because I gave you a seven-month deadline for making amends. The seven-month deadline expires today. [applause] If I speak to you this way, it does not mean that I am unaware of my power to unleash public vindication, in the name of justice, against all these thieves, in an attempt to recover from them what is not theirs. A word to the wise is enough. You understand me because you and I speak Creole. [applause]

The saying goes: God's justice is slow. It appears that justice is going too slow. It is, however, a reasonable justice because seven months—during which people have been hungry and unemployed, while you had the power to reduce unemployment and hunger—have passed. As I told you, the deadline expires today. The ball is in your court. The 7 February ball is at your feet. If you want to shoot, go ahead. [applause]

Did all of the bourgeoisie make their money through ill practices? [crowd shouts "no"] [repeats sentence twice] Congratulations, intelligent people! [repeats sentence three times] [applause] We call the bourgeoisie who made their money through foul practices, and who refuse to invest in the country, false patriots [patripoch]. We call the bourgeoisie who earned their money through honest work, and who are cooperative, patriots. [applause] Congratulations to the patriotic bourgeoisie. Congratulations to the bourgeois patriots. They are few. Unfortunately, they are not the majority. Nevertheless they do exist. [passage omitted]

I want to use this very occasion to also address political parties. I want to hail and encourage them to walk on in unity—unity among them and with the entire population—to consolidate themselves so that, in accordance with the Constitution, we will build together a strong opposition on the basis of the law. We will thus foster democracy, unity in political pluralism, unity in political diversity.

Therefore, political leaders, I am passing to you the ball of understanding with great love as usual. If you do not catch the ball, dribble, and score goals, do not later accuse me because you will have failed to live up to expectations in order to gain in popularity that you [word indistinct]. [crowd cheers] I wish you all good luck, good luck to all the [words indistinct] parties.

I hope that deputies and senators will continue to work together with the people in order to personally feel the joy of working to satisfy the aspirations of the masses, because we prefer to fail with the masses than succeed without them, but with the masses, we cannot fail.

[crowd cheers] I am encouraging all the ministers; [crowd cheers] I know, I know, all right! For those of you who are outside the palace, the brother here said that the deputies cannot do me any harm. I told them I know that. [loud cheers from crowd]

I am encouraging every minister to continue with the purge that we have already started. I am also encouraging each state employee [words indistinct] because you are the ones pressing on the economic pedal now, so that the economic car can run twice as fast. I am encouraging each state employee—please, I am speaking to you as a brother of yours—I encourage you to realize that, as a state employee, you must work twice as much so that the job can be done well and fast. You will thus increase, if not double, the output of public administration. We will all benefit from the increased effort that you all make. I encourage you to do so in the provinces and in the capital, wherever state employees work. If you feel that your work goes slowly, speed it up. You do not need anyone to supervise you. Be your own supervisor. This is because contrary to the past, when people used to say that embezzling state money is not stealing, today we know very well that diverting state money is stealing, and thieves do not deserve to stay in public administration. [crowd cheers] [passage indistinct].

You must greet visitors in the same warm way that Haitians are greeted—with the type of welcome we received abroad. Greet people with a smile in state offices. Give people the information that they need with a welcoming smile of understanding. You too, address the state employee with great courtesy so that we will make double economic effort. [passage omitted]

However if I catch a thief, a robber, a swindler, or an embezzler, if I catch a fake lavalas, if I catch a fake....[changes thought] If you catch someone who does not deserve to be where he is, do not fail to give him what he deserves. [crowd cheers] Do not fail to give him what he deserves! Do not fail to give him what he deserves! Do not fail to give him what he deserves!

Your tool is in your hands. Your instrument is in your hands. Your Constitution is in your hand. Do not fail to give him what he deserves. [loud cheers from crowd]. That device is in your hands. Your trowel is in your hands. The bugle is in your hands. The Constitution is in your hands. Do not fail to give him what he deserves.

Article 291 of the Constitution, which is symbolized by the center of my head where there is no more hair, provides that macoutes are excluded from the political game. Macoutes are excluded from the political game. Macoutes are excluded from the political game. Do not fail to give them what they deserve. Do not fail to give them what they deserve. You spent three sleepless nights in front of the National Penitentiary. If one escapes, do not fail to give him what he deserves. [loud cheers crowd]

You are watching all macoute activities throughout the country. We are watching and praying. We are watching and praying. If we catch one, do not fail to give him what

he deserves. What a nice tool! What a nice instrument! [loud cheers from crowd] What a nice device! [crowd cheers] It is a pretty one. It is elegant, attractive, splendid, graceful, and dazzling. It smells good. Wherever you go, you feel like smelling it. [crowd cheers] It is provided for by the Constitution, which bans macoutes from the political scene.

Whatever happens to them is their problem. They should not look for it. [crowd cheers] As such, under the same flag of pride, dignity, and solidarity, and hand in hand, we will encourage one another, so that starting today, we will all receive due respect—the type of respect I share with you—and fulfill common aspiration for justice. Words will thus cease to be just words and will instead be translated into action.

Action on the economic front required me to get the ball and pass it over to you. You should dribble and kick hard at the ball once you are in front of the goal, and make sure to score a goal because if the people do not see the ball in the net, as I told you, it would not be my fault if you are given what you deserve, as provided for in the Constitution. Alone we are weak, together we are strong, tightly united we are an avalanche. Are you feeling proud? Are you feeling proud? Go home now as your hearts are full of happiness, energy, and joy and show that you are working for the progress of the country, and to make it elegant, graceful, and dazzling, show that you want to restore its former image. [loud cheers from crowd]

President Aristide Addresses Army Battalion

FL2409202091 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1'00 GMT 24 Sep 91

[Report on an address by Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the National Palace Army Battalion by Fernand Bion in Port-au-Prince on 23 September]

[Text] Today, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide will leave the country for the United States where he will address the UN General Assembly. The new foreign affairs minister, Jean-Robert Sabalat, will accompany President Aristide. Before leaving, Aristide met with the military battalion at the National Palace and made some promises to them. Let us listen to a report by Fernand Bion on this meeting.

[Begin recording] [Bion] On the eve of his departure for New York where he will address the UN General Assembly, President Aristide said he was leaving the country in the hands of the government headed by Rene Preval and in the hands of the Haitian Army and people. The president added that he would continue to champion the people's cause and that he would talk to the whole world about the many current problems.

[Aristide] Haitian people, brothers, and sisters of mine: You entrusted me with a mandate on 7 February. This is the first time I will leave the country since then. Even though I will be out of the country, I will still be carrying

out the mandate. I am going to the United Nations where I will continue to defend the cause of the Haitian people including both those living in the country and those living abroad. Our blue-and-red flag, which flies at the United Nations, will speak through my voice. Our blue-and-red flag, whose dignity has been enhanced since 7 February, will talk to the whole world. We will take a stand on the many world problems.

Representing a country means carrying a heavy load, a load which is heavier than my body, but not heavier than my head. If I have hair on my head.... [changes thought] In Matthew 10:30, Jesus said that each hair on the head of his brothers and sisters was important. Likewise, I am telling the Haitian people, military men as well as civilians: Look at the hair on my head and remember that each hair on my head represents one Haitian. I am sensitive to each Haitian, to the respect of each Haitian as much as I am sensitive to a single hair on my head. Thus, what I am going to say at the United Nations is what you would like to hear personally. If I love you, I cannot but say what I know you would like to hear with regard to the defense of our country's honor and respect.

[Bion] President Aristide urged the Army to be alert and firm in their fight against criminals and drug traffickers. In his address to the National Palace battalion, he asked the military men to remain firm and united, to maintain good relations with the civilians in their fight against all criminal acts. The head of state announced that he would initiate a low-cost housing project for military personnel. He hoped that, by the time he comes back, private school owners and all concerned organizations would accept the recommendations by the Education Ministry to lower school fees.

The head of state also explained why civilians were members of his security guard. He said he had not formed a corps to replace the Army. As in all other countries, civilians trained by military men are ensuring his security along with the members of the 48th Company of the Haitian Armed Forces, who very often wear plain clothes too.

The president will leave the country today for New York where he will address the UN General Assembly on 25 September at 1500. Then, he will meet with the Haitian community in New York. He will then go to Miami where he will talk to the local Haitian community on 26 September. He is due back in Port-au-Prince on the afternoon of 27 September. In a reference to rumors that he would visit Washington, he said the trip was not canceled, adding, however, that it would not take place on this occasion. [end recording]

Government Urged To Involve Political Parties

FL1909202191 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The 17 September People's Organization, [OP-17] has offered some suggestions to the government. At a press conference held this morning, OP-17 suggested

that the government call on the political parties to contribute to solving the country's problems. Here is a report by our correspondent, Rotchil.

[Rotchil] Unity is absolutely necessary to solve the country's problems. This statement was made today by OP-17 officials on the occasion of the celebration of its third anniversary. On this occasion, the OP-17 leaders, including Marineau Etienne and Frantz Patrick Brochard, recalled the landmarks in the history of their organization. A merger of several mass organizations, OP-17 was set up by former soldiers following the overthrow of General Henry Namphy in 1988. The movement today reiterated its faith in democracy and in high political moral values. It called on the government to guarantee the safety of parliamentarians. It further urged President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to seek the assistance of political parties in coping with the current problems. [passage omitted].

Press on Domestic Problems, Libyan Role

FL2309202191 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1100 GMT 23 Sep 91

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Haitian newspapers this week focus their attention on the standby accords with the IMF and the cabinet reshuffle. According to the HAITI OBSERVATEUR weekly, the current economic difficulties have forced the government to secretly sign the standby agreement with the IMF. The paper further says that the president himself ordered the ministers concerned to sign the accords. As a result, says the paper, the IMF representatives returned to Washington with duly signed accords. The paper further says President Aristide is facing the worst difficulties in his efforts to win the support of his partisans on the IMF accords.

According to the HAITI EN MARCHE weekly, lavalas [avalanche] mass organizations have forced the president to give an account of the standby loan agreements with the IMF. This accounts for the 13 September meeting at the National Palace. Still according to the paper, the opposition is seeking to capitalize on the corruption [words indistinct] to accuse the government.

The JOURNAL DU COMMERCE wonders whether it will be possible to sweeten the IMF-administered bitter medicine.

In its comments on the cold reception given President Aristide at Saint Jean Bosco's church by the people on 11 September because of the IMF deal, the BALANCE magazine reads: That is the first time an open conflict has surfaced between Aristide and his grassroots supporters. The dialogue between him and the people was unfruitful. The BALANCE further says that although the president has not changed his stance vis-a-vis the IMF, political realism has prompted him to hold negotiations with the institution in order to obtain the much needed funds for development projects. [passage omitted]

In another story, HAITI OBSERVATEUR says President Aristide's planned visit to Washington for talks with President Bush cannot come about before 15 October because such talks hinge on what Aristide says in his address at the UN General Assembly. Quoting diplomatic sources, President Aristide's address will either open or close the door to the United States. The paper further says that Aristide's planned visit to Israel will not take place because the Israeli authorities do not deem such a visit timely.

The LE MATIN newspaper highlights the concern caused by the cabinet reshuffle. It reports that Foreign Minister Sabalat is not conversant with international relations; he is not versed in diplomacy, and he is not a career diplomat. Instead, he is simply a second-year law student at the School of Law and a technician in industrial mechanics. According to the paper, Sabalat's appointment was an act of pride by the Haitian Government. [passage omitted]

For the LE ROULEAU newspaper, Planning Minister Renaud Bernardin is a friend of Libyan leader al-Qadhafi. Bernardin is reported to have hired the people who staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy, because his former schoolmate and friend had reportedly asked him to jeopardize the relations between the United States and Haiti. Al-Qadhafi reportedly promised \$500 million. [passage on local news items omitted]

Opposition Leader on Minister Appointment

FL2509230591 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1100 GMT 25 Sep 91

[Excerpt] In a petition to the Senate, Jean-Claude H. Roy, key advocate for the Union of Haitian Constitutionalists [UCH], has condemned the appointment of new Public Health and Population Minister Claude Jean-Francois. Roy said this appointment is not in compliance with the Constitution. He believes this appointment violates certain constitutional articles and sections dealing with the naturalization of foreigners. He stated that all laws contrary to the Constitution are ipso facto abrogated as a matter of principle, criticizing and condemning the order dated 17 September. The order, published in special edition No. 74 of LE MONITEUR, the official journal of the Republic of Haiti, announced that Claude Jean-Francois, who acquired Canadian nationality in 1977, has had his Haitian nationality reinstated in compliance with Article 16, Section 2 of the 6 November 1984 Decree.

Roy said in his petition to the Senate: Although I am a staunch champion of the principle that one's nationality of origin cannot be repudiated and I advocate the principle of dual nationality; and, although I acknowledge that the section of the Constitution which deals with Haitian nationality contains many contradictions and basic principle violations harming some individuals, I cannot but adhere to the strict application of the

Constitution, the country's fundamental law, pending the necessary amendments to be made in due course.

The UCH leader thinks that even though the president has the power to grant Haitian nationality to a foreigner on short notice, for instance, within one day—since there is no apparent constitutional restriction—he should not, however, violate the Constitution by appointing to a public office a foreigner who has just been granted Haitian naturalization until the five year constitutionally prescribed period has elapsed. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leader: Government's Incompetence

FL2309193091 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] In a statement, the main leader of the Christian Democratic Assembly [RDC], Eddy Volel, asked the people to take all the necessary steps to confront the emerging dictatorship in the country.

[Begin Volel recording] In view of the government's incompetence, some people think that we should give it a chance and that it is too early to assess the president's performance. Many other people, however, think the government has had enough time to lay the foundation for a serious, effective, and progressive government and that it is absurd and stupid to give this government of incompetents a chance.

We, in RDC, have always denounced both the government's incompetence and Jean-Bertrand Aristide's arrogance, stubbornness, and dishonesty. Up until now, Titid [Aristide's nickname] has been violating the Constitution and maintaining Rene Preval as the head of three portfolios—prime minister, minister of defense, and minister of interior. When he was a priest at Saint Jean Bosco and up until his electoral campaign, Aristide used to call the IMF an international federation of wrongdoers or promoter of hunger, poverty, and hypocrisy. Today, this very Aristide has mortgaged the country by signing with the IMF a \$23-million agreement which is not in the people's best interests. But, he will be given only \$12 million.

Titid used to call the Americans wrongdoers. Today, he is anxious to be invited to the White House. That is a disgrace. Yet, the Americans, the wrongdoers, do not want to receive him at the White House. Aristide, the onetime champion of openness and militancy, has done everything on the sly and has given the most important positions in the government to macoutes and macoutes' henchmen, such as Roger Perodin, Paul Lacombe, Father Gerard Jean-Juste, Rene Preval, and Gladys Lauture [members of Aristide's private cabinet]. Since Jean-Bertrand Aristide formed his government single-handedly, he alone is responsible for the incompetence of his team, and for the murders by Renaud Neptune [a senior police officer and antigang service officer] of five young men.

He is also the only one responsible for our worsening economy and living conditions. If he cannot correct his errors, then he is an incompetent and a crippled leader. All of Titid's acts prove that he wants to sacrifice the Haitian people for his personal power.

RDC, which is a party of courageous and just people, a party of victimized and abandoned people, reminds the Haitian people that Haiti is paralyzed under a retrograde dictatorship with Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Rene Preval, and Gladys Lauture. The people should take the necessary steps to face such a situation. [end recording]

Jamaica

Manley Calls for Restoration of Power in Haiti

FL0310225791 Bridgetown CANA in English 1932 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 3, CANA—Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley has called for the unconditional restoration of power to Haiti's first democratically elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. He made the appeal in Parliament Wednesday.

"I await with keenest attention what Aristide says and what he asks us to do," said Manley, as he appealed to the opposition to support his position.

Manley said he had been in touch with leaders in the Caribbean community, Canada, Honduras, and Venezuela and with the United States Secretary of State James Baker and Aristide since Tuesday.

Aristide was ousted by the Army on Monday.

Bomb Threat Delays Manley Departure for Summit

FL0410173891 Bridgetown CANA in English 1701 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 4, CANA—Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford and members of his delegation for the Commonwealth summit in Zimbabwe left here Friday morning after their American Airlines flight was delayed for four hours by a bomb threat. A police spokesman said a bomb warning made to the airline prompted a decision to stop the Puerto Rico-bound aircraft as it taxied for takeoff. Passengers disembarked, and after a search of the aircraft turned up nothing, the police gave the go-ahead for the flight to be reboarded.

Sandiford is travelling with his wife Angelita, a personal secretary, the chief information officer, and the director of finance to arrive in Zimbabwe October 15, via the U.S., Malaysia, Thailand, India, and Ethiopia. Sandiford is also attending the annual meetings of the World Bank/International Monetary Fund in Thailand.

Trinidad and Tobago

Robinson Supports Military Intervention in Haiti

FL0310220791 Bridgetown CANA in English
1928 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 3, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago will support a multilateral military intervention in Haiti against the junta which ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Prime Minister Arthur Robinson has reported.

"I have no doubt that Trinidad and Tobago would (support it). I have no doubt that Trinidad and Tobago would be prepared to play its part," Robinson told reporters.

"The situation is now one that we are prepared to engage in any kind of multilateral action, through the accredited international organisations, to assist in every way necessary for the restoration of democracy and the democratic process in Haiti, which we consider essential for any progress for social and economic life in that country," he said. Robinson described the situation in Haiti as a challenge to the international community, but one which had to be overcome for democracy to be restored in Haiti.

"Historically, the military has always played a major role in Haiti...It's time that the military be tamed, in my view," Robinson remarked. He said the Caribbean Community (Caricom), which has been assisting Haiti, would support any move towards the restoration of the democratically-elected president.

"Obviously, there has to be discussions, to be agreed upon, and in the beginning, one would as far as possible try to use methods that would not result in any bloodshed, as far as possible. But I would not rule out military action," Robinson said.

The Trinidadian prime minister also defended his Caricom colleagues against charges by economist Lloyd Best that regional leaders had failed Haiti. According to Best, Caricom heads did not assist in democratising constitutional, political, and administrative systems in Haiti after the first free and fair elections last year.

Said Robinson, "We have been fully engaged in assisting to establish the democratic process. If anything can be said, it is that we concentrated on that, than on other things. I don't think Caricom has failed Haiti. I don't know about any requests made by the legitimate government of Haiti that we did not meet, and we made offers both collectively and individually," Robinson said.

El Salvador

FMLN Commander on Talks With Government

PA0510193291 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL
in Spanish 1202 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] The representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] will travel to Mexico for the next round of talks with the government scheduled for 12 October. According to rebel Commander Facundo Guardado, the FMLN wants to make progress in the peace process. The guerrilla commander said in a news conference held in San Jose Las Flores, Chalatenango Department that the FMLN will propose during the upcoming meeting the need to agree on a cease-fire in the short term.

Commander Guardado added that the FMLN is willing to decree a truce while the meeting in Mexico is being held, as it did when the parties maintained bilateral meetings with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last September in New York.

Guardado, one of the chief political military leaders of the FMLN in the northern area of El Salvador, praised the agreements reached in New York. However, he added that peace will be closer only if the agreements are implemented. Rightist sectors will try to block the implementation of the agreements because it would adversely affect their interests, Guardado stated.

Commander Guardado said that there are important aspects still to be negotiated, including the purge and reduction of the Armed Forces. Guardado expressed his optimism over the agreement on the dissolution of the security corps, which would be replaced by a civilian National Police. According to Guardado, this new police force must protect the interests of the nation, not just the interests of a few oligarchs.

Guardado said that problems such as poverty, education, and injustice should be resolved. He said that the cease-fire in and of itself does not represent the attainment of peace, as long as the conditions that caused the war prevail. According to human rights organizations, the 11-year war has resulted in 75,000 deaths.

In New York, the government and the FMLN reached an agreement on the purge of the Armed Forces based on the evaluation of all its members by a special commission. The members of the Army will only participate in the deliberations of the aforementioned special commission. The New York agreements left open the discussion on the reduction of the Armed Forces, including its size after peace is attained and a timetable for carrying out this reduction.

One of the chief points of the agreements was the creation of the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, Copaz, to oversee compliance with all agreements that are adopted. This commission will be formed of two government representatives, including

one member of the Armed Forces; two FMLN representatives; and one member of each party represented at the Legislative Assembly. San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas and one member of Onusal [UN Observers for El Salvador] will participate in this commission as observers.

Leaders of the political parties and the FMLN will meet on 10 October in Mexico to analyze the New York agreements and the configuration of Copaz.

Meanwhile, official and rebel sources have reported that there have been at least 13 casualties in clashes between the Army and the guerrillas that have taken place in various parts of the country in the last 24 hours.

The representatives of Arena, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, will travel to the meeting of the Interparty Commission with FMLN representatives on 10 October, Arena President Dr. Armando Calderon Sol reported. He added that, during this meeting, he hopes that the mechanism for the entry into the country of the Copaz guerrilla representatives will be established. This mechanism must first be discussed by representatives of different political parties represented at the Legislative Assembly, according to Dr. Calderon Sol.

Interparty Commission Studies Peace Commission

PA0510233691 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Report by Marco Antonio Guevara]

[Text] The Interparty Commission announced on 1 October that it will meet with President Cristiani and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] to discuss the installation of the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, Copaz.

The Interparty Commission met on 1 October to begin studying the promising Copaz, which was created by the New York agreement. Verification by Copaz will be the highest mechanism—politically and legally—to bolster the agreements between the government and the FMLN.

[Begin recording, first unidentified speaker] I think we can take advantage of this meeting to outline, to become familiar with the document, as Don Mario [not further identified] said. This will allow us to digest it quickly, so we can tell the president by tomorrow that we fully agree to participate. [end recording]

Copaz will comprise 10 members: two from the government, one of whom will represent the Armed Forces; two from the FMLN; and one for each political party or coalition represented in the Legislative Assembly.

It seems that Copaz was designed with a certain political balance in mind because in controversial cases a general consensus will be easier to reach than a simple majority.

[Begin recording, second unidentified speaker] Clearly the agreements that establish Copaz must have two

segments—one in which decisions are made and another to provide the required formal legal approval. I do believe and I agree with you that we alone cannot form Copaz. We have to create Copaz with both the government and the guerrillas. This is not an obstacle to forming Copaz. I believe this meeting is intended to see how we, as political parties, focus on the problems. This meeting is not intended to be final; it is intended to help us reach a consensus as political parties. [end recording]

Copaz will be empowered to make final decisions and recommendations. Copaz will also draft the necessary legislation to implement agreements to deal with the Armed Forces and other items on the agenda, such as helping disabled veterans and the relatives of fighters from both sides who fell in combat.

Copaz will at first be a political institution that both sides must consult. Once the armed clashes stop, Copaz will become law. To summarize, Copaz is a new political organization with broad powers to recommend and verify compliance with the peace agreement.

FMLN To Defend New York Peace Agreements

PA0410183991 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0021 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Station commentary: "We Will Defend the Agreements With the Same Force That We Showed on the First Day"]

[Text] San Salvador was awakened again on 1 October by the thunderous sound of bombs dropped by military planes and artillery against our positions on Guazapa Hill.

The show of force by the Armed Forces High Command, in addition to being a serious provocation to the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], following the New York agreements, was in response to the weakness and the disastrous behavior of its elite troops on the battlefield.

The virulent reaction by the Air Force and the military leadership to the New York agreements is to escalate the war. Time is running out on them to change the balance of power, which they have been unable to change in 11 years of war.

The Armed Forces High Command has escalated the conflict, even though Alfredo Cristiani spoke about the need to play down the war and support the negotiations, which have worldwide support.

These soldiers, who continue to get rich off the war and the blood of their own soldiers, are trying to change the future that, as stated in a decree from the negotiations, calls for an irreversible future of drastic reductions, purges, and the dissolution of entire units.

Even though the FMLN and the National Army for Democracy [END] are promoting the negotiations without reservation and are maintaining their proposal

for a truce to downplay the war, we want to make it clear that we are not going to sit back with our arms crossed. We are not going to allow the criminal Armed Forces to gain the slightest military edge.

The New York agreements constitute an historic and important victory for various Salvadoran groups and the END fighters. As such, we are going to defend them with the same energy and determination with which we acted on the first day of the armed struggle.

The END, its officers and fighters, are the fundamental guarantors of the democratic change that is transforming El Salvador from head to toe. That is why the FMLN will not allow the Armed Forces High Command to change the military reality that has made possible in our country both these agreements and the subsequent signing of a cease-fire agreement.

The END will respond with military operations if the Armed Forces, fighting their inevitable extinction, continue their policy of repression and intimidation against the opposition forces and to invade our territory.

Workers Back Cease-Fire; Criticize Jesuit Trial

PA0610033691 San Salvador Radio Cadena Horizonte in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Report by Alexis Diaz]

[Text] Francisco Martinez, leader of one of the foremost Salvadoran workers federations, said the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS] fully supports the UN Security Council's resolution urging the government and rebels to stop military actions to help pave the way for the next round of talks, scheduled to be held 12 October. Martinez said such a resolution may be the starting point for a cease-fire agreement that may be attained at the next meeting. He demanded the sides back this proposal with their actions.

[Begin Martinez recording] We regard as important the appeal from the UN Secretary General and the UN Security Council to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the government to cease hostilities, even without a signed agreement, as a show of goodwill. This would be a new perspective on peace and tranquility and make it possible for the two sides to reach a final accord, which in turn would pave the way for a cease-fire and the beginning of a new political stage in our country, a stage where civilian society will determine political and economic structure and the military will be subordinate to civilian power. [end recording]

During a news conference, the UNTS referred to the Jesuits' case, where a jury verdict pronounced two military officers guilty and acquitted seven others. The UNTS said this decision demonstrates the inefficiency of the judicial system because a guilty verdict for all nine Armed Forces members was the least that was expected. Although the UNTS considers the verdict unjust, the organization said the two officers will have to pay for the

crime against the Jesuits and their two associates. The UNTS discounts the possibility of pardon because it would represent a reward for the military men's crime, Marco Tulio Lima said.

[Begin Lima recording] We understand that the people cry for justice and the punishment of military men guilty of massacres and crimes against the people. That is why we disagree with pardoning the military men who have been sentenced. Such a pardon would be equivalent to rewarding them for their shocking crime. [end recording]

The UNTS leaders said the U.S. Embassy and Department of State are withholding evidence in the Jesuits' case. The leaders demanded that the U.S. Government hand over to Salvadoran judicial authorities any such evidence because this will make it possible to establish the truth. The UNTS thinks the masterminds of the Jesuits' crime have not yet been identified and that the perpetrators have not yet been sentenced. The UNTS admits, however, that it is important that high-ranking officers have been proven guilty of human rights violations in El Salvador for the first time.

FMLN Commentary on 'Unsatisfactory' Verdict

PA0410200691 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in San Salvador to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Station commentary: "An Unsatisfactory Verdict"]

[Text] The verdict in the trial of those accused of murdering the Jesuit priests fully confirms the existence of the systematic impunity that serves the Armed Forces as an institution. The exoneration of most of the priests' executioners shows that the country's laws and its corrupt judicial system can not and are not designed to find the truth, and that the balance of justice is still tipped against the majority.

Salvadorans, ask yourselves: How can it be that only two Armed Forces members are accused of murdering six priests? Were not the priests the target of a far-reaching campaign, designed and implemented with the help of U.S. advisers, of psychological warfare by the far right and the Salvadoran Armed Forces? The outcome of the trial is unsatisfactory, not only because the top ranking officials who participated as masterminds are still at large and remain at the head of military units, but because the truth has not yet fully come out in this case. So there are no solid grounds for reconciliation.

Although there are no half truths, the conviction and sentencing of a colonel represents the first step toward ending the impunity the Salvadoran Armed Forces has always enjoyed. Jesuit leader Jose Marti Tojeira asserted that the evidence points directly at top military leaders, confirming remarks by U.S. Congressman Joseph Moakley that other top officers must be tried and that the Salvadoran Armed Forces stands accused as an institution.

Civilian society and the international community are still pointing their finger at the Salvadoran Armed Forces as the protagonist in one of the most heinous crimes against science, culture, the church, and the noble nature of mankind. It is time for a national verdict, for our history to make an irreversible shift toward democracy. It is time for the United States to stop supporting an Armed Forces that has been legally accused of crimes. It is time for U.S. officials to submit the evidence they have to fully clarify the murders.

It is also time for those Salvadoran Armed Forces officers who are not involved in the murders at the Central American University to assume their responsibility as Salvadorans and serve the truth in the face of a nation that is marching toward reconciliation. Otherwise, even in peacetime, the Salvadoran Armed Forces and its officers will never be able remove the blood stains from their uniforms.

FMLN Reportedly Occupies San Francisco Morazan

PA0510135091 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1213 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] [Announcer] Here is an FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] spokesman reporting to us over the telephone that early this morning, rebel units occupied the town of San Francisco Morazan. He also explains the position of the guerrillas regarding the upcoming round of negotiations with the political parties and government representatives that will take place on 12 October:

[Unidentified FMLN spokesman] We want to inform our people that, since the early hours of 5 September, members of the National Army for Democracy have been carrying out political activities in San Francisco Morazan, Chalatenango Department.

We also want to take this opportunity to express and reiterate our support for the New York agreements. We call on all sectors that are struggling for peace to defend the aforementioned accords. We want to add that, in accordance with the agreements signed in New York, we must put an end to militarism in the country.

We also call on our people to defend the territories liberated by the FMLN. We are hoping that the government of Alfredo Cristiani and the Armed Forces have a more specific position at the next meeting between the government and FMLN, because the signing of agreements depends on them. This has been a report for the newscast.

[Announcer] These were statements by an FMLN spokesman reporting over the telephone on the takeover of San Francisco Morazan and also on the rebel position on the upcoming round of negotiations between the government and FMLN representatives.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Poland

PA0610014791 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced 2 October that El Salvador has established full diplomatic relations with Poland. Diplomatic relations were established in New York through the signing of documents that will bring about the accreditation of ambassadors in each country. The documents were signed by the Salvadoran and Polish foreign ministers, who expressed hope that the exchange of ambassadors will permit the development of economic, trade, cultural, and scientific cooperation.

Honduras**Armed Forces Commander Discua Views Issues****On Haitian Coup, Morocco, Drugs**

PA0510235191 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network
in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Interview with Armed Forces Commander Brigadier General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir by Jose Rolando Sarmiento on 3 October; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Sarmiento] Do Honduran officers, through their commander, condemn the coup d'etat in Haiti and support President Callejas' democratic position?

[Discua] Definitely. I have already referred to the president's speech because he leads this country's destiny, he directs our foreign affairs. He is our Armed Forces commander in chief and as his subordinate I follow his orders.

[Sarmiento] Does this mean that the Armed Forces could take part in a multinational expeditionary force?

[Discua] That would depend on what the OAS decides. [passage omitted]

[Sarmiento] Does Honduras have a UN mandate in the former Spanish Sahara?

[Discua] Indeed. Honduras has offered a contingent to help verify the referendum that will take place between the Polisario and the Moroccans in the Sahara. We await confirmation to go. The contingent is ready and has attended talks and guidelines given by the ONUCA [United Nations Observer Group in Central America] here in Honduras. We are just waiting for the green light—of course, through the president—for us to verify this great event, the referendum.

[Sarmiento] Did U.S. Ambassador Crescencio Arcos exert any pressure to reduce the Armed Forces?

[Discua] We have repeatedly defined our position. I respect the U.S. ambassador's opinion. He is a good friend and, contrary to what has been said, there are no

problems. I know him from way back, since he was in Honduras in 1982. We have exchanged ideas and positions regarding the Armed Forces, and I have always upheld the idea that it is we, Hondurans, who should define our position and [word indistinct].

[Sarmiento] Do you expect the fight against drug trafficking to continue and that it will be controlled no matter who is found to be involved?

[Discua] Definitely. Right now we have discharged officers and troops that became involved in these activities because if I, as an Armed Forces representative, fight drug trafficking, it is not possible to cover up for those who commit these crimes.

On Drug Trafficking, Armed Forces

PA0610184791 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish
28 Sep 91 p 5

[Excerpt] San Pedro Sula—Colonel [rank as published] Luis Alonso Discua, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, has said here during a news conference that, according to investigations, drug traffickers have set up a base of operations in the country.

Explaining why drug traffickers have continued to use Honduras as a stepping stone, Col. Discua said: "We must consider Honduras' geographical position in Central America. We have always said that Honduras is a stepping stone for drug trafficking, and we have been fighting this for a long time." He said this regrettable situation harms Honduras' image and added: "I think the people, government, and Armed Forces must combat this scourge that undermines Honduran youth."

Discua denied reports that the Armed Forces have been taking credit for drug seizures carried out by the DEA. He said that the DEA and Honduran investigative agencies have been working as a team. "The DEA is not authorized to confiscate drugs in our country. Such action is the Honduran authorities' responsibility and that only following a preliminary investigation," he said. On 26 September, the police confiscated 60 pounds of cocaine in two plastic drums aboard a Sahsa airlines plane at the Roatan airport.

Regarding the crime wave that has been threatening the country's largest cities, Discua said that the police have never neglected the people's security. He thinks that, to blot out this evil, "other factors, such as unemployment, hunger, and poverty," which increase the crime rate, "must be eliminated. Honduras is not an oasis of peace. There are several factors contributing to this situation. When compared to other countries, Honduras probably has the smallest number of such problems."

Regarding a proposal that the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industries presented to the Armed Forces regarding the reduction of the Armed Forces' members and an increase in the number of policemen, Discua said he already received the document. He said: "It is a significant document. Honduras is not an island. It is

part of Central America, where there are still many problems. Let us try to improve this general situation with certain measures. I agree with the opinions expressed in this document. I think that in the future, we will be able to do many of the things proposed in the document."

Asked about the privatization of the military infrastructure, he said that the information regarding the case of Argentina "came from certain embassies in Honduras that want to maintain their influence on the public and use the media to publish these reports." The military facilities referred to are those that manufacture military materiel. However, there are no such plants in Honduras, Discua explained.

Regarding the reduction of excessive Armed Forces expenditures on military materiel, he said: "We have never had offensive weapons. Honduras' arms level and the number of men in the Armed Forces are the lowest in Central America. This is why the proposal that President Callejas presented at the San Salvador presidential summit was aimed at achieving a balance among the Central American armed forces." [passage omitted]

Nicaragua

Lacayo Willing To Send Troops to Haiti

PA0510041391 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
2108 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Managua, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The Nicaraguan Government is willing to send troops into Haiti as part of a multinational peace force if the Organization of American States (OAS) approves it, Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo said today.

The Guatemalan and Honduran Governments have expressed their support for Venezuela's proposal at the OAS to send multinational forces into Haiti to exert pressure aimed at restoring to power ousted Jean-Bertrand Aristide, victim of a coup d'etat.

The OAS decided to send to the Caribbean nation a delegation led by Secretary General Joao Baena Soares to inform the coupists of the economic and political blockade decreed against that nation.

The foreign ministers, however, did not rule out the possibility of taking more dramatic measures if Baena Soares' mission does not convince the coupists to reestablish constitutional order in the country, Lacayo added.

"As OAS members, we will do whatever the organization decides. A democratic regime such as Aristide's must be supported," Lacayo noted.

"If we do not defend democracy with decisive actions then how are we going to defend it," the presidency minister said referring to the sending of troops as part of a multilateral agreement.

National Assembly Condemns Haitian Coup

PA0410224291 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network
in Spanish 1828 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Resolution issued by the National Assembly and read by National Assembly Secretary Fernando Zelaya Rojas on 4 October in Managua—recorded]

[Text] The National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua, in view of the overthrow of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide by a military coup on Monday, 30 September, states the following:

Whereas, it is the duty of the representatives of the Nicaraguan people to issue its most forceful condemnation and protest against the military coup that ousted Jean-Bertrand Aristide, constitutional president of the Republic of Haiti;

It is resolved: To express our complete support for Jean-Bertrand Aristide, constitutional president of the Republic of Haiti, and to call the international community to support him.

Signed in the National Assembly sessions hall.

The resolution was submitted by the president of the Foreign Relations Commission.

Editorial on U.S. AID's 'Underhanded' Rule

PA0710043091 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
1 Oct 91 p 3

[Editorial: "Relations With AID"]

[Text] Compared to the Managua AID director's secrecy and the government's denials when questioned about conditions for aid, BARRICADA's account of a report from the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) about the distribution of funds approved by Congress is a blessing.

This is obviously not a secret report, and it does not even have current information on the AID-Nicaragua relationship. However, it does clarify issues that official sources have tried to hide.

The GAO report clearly states that conditions were established before AID granted assistance to Nicaragua, just like they have been established with other Central American countries. Conditions for funds destined for the government refer to the handling of various macroeconomic variables (fiscal deficit, credit level) and to implementation of a series of structural economic reforms: privatization of enterprises, liberation of foreign trade, private banks, etc.

The GAO report explains that our government did not wait to be told what to do. It moved ahead of the international credit organizations and offered an economic program that satisfies all the requirements. It is said that "conditions" do not exist, only the sovereign decision adopted by a government, which depends on

the United States, to assume a program that "coincides" with AID's demands. The government could argue that many of the so-called reforms must be carried out by any administration, regardless of its political inclination. Nevertheless, the crucial question is whether the reforms will be carried out according to the nation's needs in a time of crisis, or whether they will be ruled by the rigid guidelines of AID's political conditions.

We are not suggesting that the government reject AID's cooperation. Nicaragua has a right to more than that. A system of conditions that limit the government's sovereignty in managing the economy cannot be allowed. The first condition that the authorities must fulfill is to inform the people about the commitments made to AID.

There is another reason for reporting AID's interference. In the nongovernmental sector—parties, labor unions, business groups, and "democratic institutions"—U.S. aid has a tendency to corrupt and to disrupt national groups at every level. This occurred with the contra leadership and the so-called "internal opposition" leaders, and it will unavoidably occur again.

U.S. agencies zealously guard their money and use very strict supervisory mechanisms, similar to those established by the GAO. The corrupt, however, have proved that they are extraordinarily adept at evading those controls, especially when, in addition to the lure of money, there is an offer of an unconditional alignment with the United States.

The cooperation of these private organizations, under political conditions that are even more undignified than those imposed on the government, represent a key part of U.S. midterm aid to Nicaragua. The final target is Sandinism, the peaceful liquidation of all its expressions; but the government's role must be undermined first. In other words, someone is trying to impose AID's "underhanded" rule on us.

Recontras Form General Staff, Pledge Disarmament

PA0710031291 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Communique issued by the Peasant Commandos Raised Up in Arms in Managua on 1 October; read by announcer]

[Text] The Peasant Commandos Raised Up in Arms informs the national and international communities that:

1. The general staff of the Democratic Forces for National Salvation [recontras] has been formed in the mountains of northern Nicaragua.
2. Therefore, we unconditionally support the disarmament brigades headed by the Nicaraguan Government.
3. As long as dialogue with the government continues, we pledge to abstain from military operations, including acts of harassment of cooperatives.

4. We call on the Sandinist Army, National Police, and the sides involved in this issue to support the nationwide disarmament process for peace and democratization.

5. We ask the Presidency of the Republic to continue seeking viable and fair means to head off the bloodshed that may be approaching.

[Signed] General Staff of the Democratic Forces for National Salvation.

Commander Dimas [Francisco Baldivia], chief of General Staff, Democratic Force for National Salvation
[Issued] Managua, 1 October 1991.

Leaders Pledge To Halt Action

PA0610184391 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 91 pp 1, 12

[Text] Eight major recontra chiefs on 30 September promised to government authorities to temporarily suspend their military activities on the eve of the installation of the Disarmament Commissions in Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments.

A high level source told BARRICADA that Government Minister Carlos Hurtado, his delegates in Matagalpa and Esteli Departments, and Mario Amador met yesterday with the following armed rebels: "El Indomable" [Jose Angel Moran Flores], "Dimas" [Francisco Baldivia], "Tigrillo" [Encarnacion Valdivia], "Bigote de Oro" [Alcides Rodriguez], "Campeon" [Jacinto Tercero], "Bolivar" [Jaime Zeledon], "Freddy," and "Cinco Pinos" [the last two not further identified].

Also attending the meeting were Monsignor Eddy Montenegro and CIAV [International Support and Verification Commission]-OAS delegates. The meeting took place in San Marcos de Sacali, located between Esteli and Matagalpa. The meeting was carried out during a period of great tension in the country's northern sector, owing to the military activities carried out by the recontras and the so-called self-defense groups known as recompas [paramilitary groups made up of former Sandinist servicemen].

The rebel chiefs proposed demilitarization in strife-torn areas and the rounding up of weapons in general. They said "they want peace and tranquillity," adding that they will support the disarmament process and issue a communique to that effect. The rebels accused the Army of supplying weapons to the recompas and added that members from both sides have been killed or wounded in clashes. They called on the recompas "not to continue attacking us."

Meanwhile, a 14-point proposal on overall measures to unite rural areas was revealed. The proposal was drafted by Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] political secretaries of Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments, former Sandinist People's Army [EPS] soldiers, the Government Ministry, Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, and mass and community groups from the region. It noted that the recontras' uprising is

prompted by politics, since the EPS is the smallest army in Central America. It warned that more uprisings by the self-defense groups will take place if justice is not met in the face of crimes, evictions, and other abuses committed against cooperatives and peasants.

The proposal mentioned the urgent need to put an end to the killing of Sandinists and to impunity in order to eliminate the insecurity that farmers, cooperative members, and peasants are currently experiencing because vindictive persons and recontras are carrying weapons.

The document said that a coherent peace plan is needed to cope with the warmongering plans of Vice President Virgilio Godoy, National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar, and Managua Mayor Arnoldo Aleman, as well as to support the executive branch and the economic and social dialogue in eliminating chaos in the country.

The proposal warned that current agricultural production—the coffee harvest in particular—is in jeopardy and the crime wave is unbearable. "The Rural Police cannot be improvised. The National Police and the EPS must join efforts and actions in rural areas to guarantee order, peace, and stability," the document stated as its main point. "The constitutional elements must be respected, and groups of assassins and robbers should not be promoted."

The proposal added that the peace offensive in rural areas must be total, with the participation of the church, the government—with its social programs and an adequate and expeditious banking policy for farming—the EPS, the National Police, the FSLN, the media, farmers, and deputies in a unified effort to isolate those who choose confrontation.

It mentioned the pressing need to give greater funding to municipalities, with priority given to those that are in areas where dissension is the greatest, such as Wiwili, Cua, Bocay, Yali, Matiguas, Rio Blanco, Waslala, La Dalia, and Bocana de Paiwas.

It is also necessary to reinforce the civil government structures—municipal councils, government ministry departamental and regional delegations—the document added. The most pressing topic mentioned in the proposal is the implementation of a plan to save the coffee harvest and control the high crime rate.

Further on Suspension of Attacks

PA0410202791 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish
1200 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] A report from Matagalpa states that eight recontra leaders met 30 September in northern Nicaragua with Government Minister Carlos Hurtado.

Among the recontra leaders who met with Hurtado were El Indomable [Jose Angel Moran], Cinco Pinos, Bolivar [Jaime Zeledon], Dimas, and Tigrillo, who are blamed for attacking towns in the area and killing several peasants.

The report adds that the eight recontra leaders told Minister Hurtado that they would suspend military operations while the disarmament commissions set up in Matagalpa and Jinotega.

Representatives of Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo and the OAS International Support and Verification Commission attended this meeting.

'Carlos Aguero Echeverria Northern Front' Begins

PA0410203291 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish
1200 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] A new armed organization was established to counter the activities of elements financed and encouraged by ultraright politicians.

Francisco Flores [not further identified] has reported that an armed group calling itself the Commander Carlos Aguero Echeverria Northern Front was established on 28 September.

Explosion at Agrarian University Rector's Home

PA0710032491 Hamburg DPA in Spanish
0228 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Managua, 6 Oct (DPA)—The home of the rector of Nicaragua's Agrarian University was destroyed early this morning by fire after an explosion. Seven persons, including university official Jose Andres Mejia, received burns.

The neighbors reported they heard a strong explosion early this morning in the Ciudad Jardin neighborhood, where the home and a video rental shop are located.

Police are not commenting on the fire and the explosion, pointing out that they will issue a statement once they have investigated the incident. Two tanks with 100 lb each of butane gas were found intact inside the home.

The rector's home was destroyed by the explosion. His wife and children were seriously burned and have been taken to a Managua hospital.

National Assembly Approves Budget Law Reforms

PA0410202691 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network
in Spanish 1815 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Amid intense debates on 3 October, the National Assembly approved the reforms to the budget law. During the debates, which lasted over three hours, progovernment and opposition deputies voted differently on various occasions during the vote in order to approve the articles of the reforms to the aforementioned law.

Finance Minister Emilio Pereira was present at the National Assembly sessions hall. He always explained the aforementioned law to the deputies.

The debates were sometimes so intense that National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar had to leave his seat to participate in the discussions with the deputies and find a consensus in the approval of the budget law reforms.

Panama

Deputy Minister Accuses Young Adames of Plot

PA0610045691 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE
in Spanish 30 Sep 91 pp 1, 48

[Report by Justino Gonzalez, Jr.]

[Text] "They have tried to overthrow President Endara twice; once on 1 May and once on 4 and 5 December. Do you know who was conspiring against the president and has been indicted? Carlos Young Adames!"

Those were the exact words of denunciation made on 29 September by Deputy Presidency Minister Miguel Batista against his fellow party member and convention delegate Dr. Carlos Young Adames.

"Evidence for this exists," Batista stated. Later, referring to the party's founder, he said: "Dr. Arnulfo Arias, you know me, and I would never vote for such a traitor; and you should act the same." Batista addressed the delegates at the Dos Continentes Hotel, where the convention of the Arnulfist Party [PA] was held.

In a speech to endorse the candidacy of Francisco Artola for the post of PA president, Batista was interrupted and booed many times by the opposing candidates, led by current PA president Mireya Moscoso de Gruber.

Convention delegate Batista challenged some of his fellow party members to look him in the eye, because many party members could not look the late Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid in the eye.

Carlos Young Adames appears in Mireya Moscoso de Gruber's slate, which Batista says is not composed of long time Arnulfists. Young was linked to an alleged military coup attempt led by Colonel Eduardo Herrera Hassan last year. The attempt was put down by U.S. Southern Command troops.

Batista claimed the members of Mireya de Gruber's slate were never Arnulfists because they were never seen conspiring against enemies, they were not jailed, and in these elections, they joined forces with those who contributed to the overthrow of Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid in 1968.

Young Adames Interviewed

PA0610045791 Panama City Radio KW Continente
in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with Carlos Young Adames, secretary general of the Arnulfist Party, by Eduardo Diaz in Panama City—live]

[Text] [Diaz] On the line is Dr. Carlos Young Adames, secretary general of the Arnulfist Party, which recently held its convention in Penonome. We would like to ask you about statements made by Miguel Batista, deputy minister of the Presidency, calling you a traitor and accusing you of attacking President Endara. What is your opinion, Dr. Adames?

[Young Adames] On what?

[Diaz] On Miguel Batista's statements.

[Young Adames] History repeats itself.

[Diaz] He has accused you of plotting a coup d'etat. These are serious charges. Do you have any plans to file suit against Batista?

[Young Adames] I have no reason to file suit. As I said, history repeats itself.

[Diaz] What do you think of the election of Mrs. Mireya Moscoso de Gruber as president of the Arnulfist Party?

[Young Adames] Her election as president is the best thing that could have happened to the Arnulfist Party.

[Diaz] Mrs. Moscoso de Gruber was elected party president by only a few votes. Does this mean that there is a division in the Arnulfist Party?

[Young Adames] There is no division. In large parties there are different opinions.

[Diaz] What plans or programs does the president of the Arnulfist Party have?

[Young Adames] We will meet today at 1100 at the Arnulfist Center. A while ago you asked me a question, and I said that history repeats itself. You did not ask me why I said that.

[Diaz] Tell me, why does history repeat itself and why did you say that?

[Young Adames] Old-time Panamenists know about this: Around 1951, Dr. Arnulfo Arias had to face accusations leveled against him at the National Assembly by egotistical people. Time proved that the charges against him were false. While charges full of rage, egotism, and intrigue were being filed at the Assembly, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, sitting in the midst of a noisy crowd, read the book *Kontiki* Port.

[Diaz] Dr. Young Adames, considering that the charges filed are very serious and there is talk of treason, do you think there will be a purge in the party?

[Young Adames] There will be no purge. Whoever is not Arnulfist or Panamenist will leave of his own volition.

[Diaz] In her speech, Mrs. Moscoso de Gruber pointed to some negligence by the Arnulfist government. Are there plans to recommend cabinet changes at the meeting today?

[Young Adames] The Arnulfist Party and its national leadership fully trust President Endara. As Mrs. Mireya Moscoso has said, today at 1700 we will pledge our respect for the president. We will tell him: Mr. President, here is the Arnulfist Party, the party that fully supports all your efforts.

[Diaz] Dr. Young Adames, since Mrs. Moscoso de Gruber was the winner in her party convention 29 September in Penonome, has the Arnulfista Party decided to go to the 1994 elections alone, without a coalition? [Young Adames] For a party to be able to govern according to its own principles, it must try to reach power alone. This would enable that party to draft a government program consistent with its views. This is a democracy, and different opinions exist. There are many parties. If it became necessary, we would try to work with parties that favor the Panamanian people.

[Diaz] Is the Arnulfista Party thinking about nominating Mrs. Moscoso de Gruber as its presidential candidate? [Young Adames] She has every right to become a candidate. At this point, however, we are not thinking about that. We are thinking about reorganizing our party, visiting our Panamenist supporters, and telling the people what Dr. Arias used to tell them: This is the Panamanian people's party. This party was created by Dr. Arnulfo Arias to serve the Panamanian people.

[Diaz] Thank you, Dr. Carlos Young Adames.

Investigation of Police Chief Considered

PA0510230691 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA
in Spanish 5 Oct 91 p 1A

[Article by Orlando Mendieta]

[Text] National Police Director Gonzalo Menendez Franco will be temporarily removed from his post while authorities investigate his participation in the Arnulfista Party [PA] convention, a judicial source disclosed yesterday.

According to the source, Menendez Franco violated the Constitution and must be relieved of his post until the extent of his participation in political activities is investigated. The law bars the National Police director from participating in partisan activities.

Attorney General Rogelio Cruz announced 4 October that next week he will summon Menendez Franco to question him under oath regarding a suit filed against him by Democratic Revolutionary Party legislator Gerardo Gonzalez.

Gonzalez accused Menendez Franco of violating Article 305 of the Constitution, which bars the National Police Director from participating in political activities, except to vote in elections.

EL PANAMA AMERICA learned that the Christian Democratic Party will file a suit against Menendez Franco on 7 October at 0930 at the Attorney General's office for participating in the PA convention. On 2 October President Guillermo Endara and Government and Justice Minister Juan Chevalier admitted that Menendez Franco violated the Constitution but noted there are no legal statutes by which to punish him.

No Decision on Penalties

PA0610161091 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA
in Spanish 4 Oct 91 p 1

[Report by Carlos Vargas and Eduardo Soto P.]

[Text] Panamanian President Guillermo Endara and Government Minister Juan Chevalier admitted on 3 October that Gonzalo Menendez Franco, chief of the National Police, violated the Constitution by participating in the Arnulfista Party convention held recently. It has been announced, however, that no decision has been made on how to penalize the official.

Chevalier, who appeared at the Legislative Assembly plenum on 3 October, described the police director's participation in the political event as a "slip-up." Chevalier added that both he and President Endara are still concerned over the incident.

Endara decided not to ask Menendez to resign on the grounds that he is the person most capable of managing the National Police. Endara added: "Should any one legislator disagree with me, I wish to remind him that I am the Public Force's commander in chief."

"I have decided that Menendez should not step down," the president said. He admitted, however, that he "ordered" Menendez to resign his Arnulfista Party membership and refrain from participating in party politics.

Chevalier said that the constitutional reforms that propose a penalty for such an offense have not yet been approved. He added that President Endara thinks Menendez' struggle for democracy puts him in a "category" from which he cannot be removed.

Because of these remarks, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] legislators have asked that Menendez be removed because, they argued, the police director attended the convention "deliberately," thus violating Decree 38 and the Constitution that Menendez swore to obey when he assumed office.

PDC legislator Guillermo Cochez said that Chevalier's remarks lead one to think that the Constitution is not honored in Panama. Cochez belittled Menendez' resignation from the Arnulfista Party.

Several similar cases have been taken to the Assembly this week, including the one involving National Bank manager Luis H. Moreno, another government official who has not been held accountable for violating the Constitution.

Air Traffic Controllers Announce 7 Oct Strike

PA0510230791 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish
5 Oct 91 pp 1, 8

[Article by Oscar Eduardo Lasso]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Juan Chevalier told EL SIGLO that "if there is an accident because of a

shortage of air traffic controllers, responsibility for the accident will rest with those individuals on strike and not with the government."

Nonetheless, the air traffic controllers have called for a strike as of 0600 on 7 October for an indefinite period of time. The strike will bring to a halt 550 flights daily at the Paitilla and Tocumen Airports. The approximately 800 air traffic control centers throughout the country will be paralyzed as a result of the strike.

According to the minister, the air traffic controllers refused to meet with Civil Aeronautics officials. The minister pointed out: "I will not meet with anyone under pressure." However, he did meet with air navigation technicians, who voiced their disagreement with the air traffic controllers' strike call. The air navigation technicians said they will not join in the strike.

Meanwhile, Juan Gonzalez, spokesman for the air traffic controllers, said the air navigation technicians met to discuss their salary increase, which is already included in the nation's 1992 budget. However, the air traffic controllers have not yet received the increases they won in 1984.

He explained that only two airlines are authorized to fly and said that they are jeopardizing innocent lives. The air traffic controllers request that these flights be suspended for the sake of the passengers. They also announced that they will handle any emergencies that may arise.

Deadline Issued to Peru To Find Gonzalez, Sucre

PA0610231191 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish
3 Oct 91 p 1

[Article by Manuel Alvarez Cedeno]

[Text] Peruvian authorities ordered the arrest of Gonzalo Gonzalez and Heraclides Sucre, former officers loyal to Noriega who disappeared after being granted asylum in Peru and traveling to Lima with diplomatic protection. Both are charged with approximately 20 executions of their brother officers.

The measure was ordered by Peruvian Attorney General Pedro Mendez Jurado and went into effect on the eve of the second anniversary, 3 October, of the failed military coup against Noriega.

The Peruvian attorney general said there is no evidence that the two officers have left Peru.

Mr. Mendez told reporters: "The report I have is that they can not be located, which is quite strange since they have been granted asylum in Peru." He added that the Panamanian political refugees were under instructions to report periodically to the Foreign Ministry and the Attorney General's office "but they have ignored these instructions, which is against Peruvian law."

Two weeks ago the Panamanian Government requested an explanation from the Peruvian Government as to the disappearance of the former officers, whose extradition has been demanded by Panama since before they left the country in May.

Gonzalez and Sucre were part of a group of 86 persons who sought refuge in several embassies and diplomatic offices in Panama after the U.S. military intervention overthrew Noriega, who is currently on trial in the United States charged with drug trafficking.

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry pointed out that relations with Peru "are not on the best of terms", because the government of Alberto Fujimori has not notified Panama of the whereabouts of the former military officers. The Foreign Ministry warned that if there is no answer within 40 days, "then we will make a decision" on the issue.

Panama granted safe conducts to both former officers, complying with the 1954 Caracas Convention on diplomatic asylum, and now expects Peru to honor the Bustamante Code signed by both countries in 1982 and to extradite Gonzalez and Sucre.

Foreign Minister Julio Linares stated on 2 October that the Peruvian authorities are doing all that is possible to locate Sucre and Gonzalez. He warned that, if they are still in Peru, Panama will employ all legal international recourse to have them returned. He said: "They are both aware that they have to take responsibility for their actions in Panama."

The Panamanian diplomat said Peru has been informed that the former military officers must be located "because the good relations we maintain depend fundamentally on those two being found and on hastening their extradition."

Linares announced that the Peruvian Government has been given a 30 to 40-day deadline to find the men. If, after this deadline, the two former officers do not show up, "we will make a decision," which he did not disclose.

The widows of the executed coup perpetrators issued a communique demanding that the government "immediately summon Noriega's collaborators to trial."

The widows' communique maintains that "it is unpardonable that, 22 months after taking office, President Guillermo Endara's government has failed to do justice to our children, husbands, and brothers who were cruelly murdered on 3 and 4 October 1989."

Of the nine people involved in the case, six are serving terms in Panamanian jails and three have left the country, among them Asuncion Gaytan.

The coupists' widows and relatives maintain that "if the government is not capable of extraditing the murderers (Gaytan, Gonzalez, and Sucre) it should at least be capable of promptly bringing to trial those in Panama and judging in absentia those who are fugitives abroad."

The relatives of the dead coupists will attend a mass on 3 October at 1730 at the Cristo Rey church.

Linares Denies Giving Ultimatum

PA0510021691 Panama City Radio KW Continente
in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Report by Jenny Lee Martinez]

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares has stated that he never issued an ultimatum to the Peruvian Government concerning the missing military officers Heraclides Sucre and Gonzalo Gonzalez.

Discussing the issue of extraditions, Foreign Minister Julio Linares referred to the case of military officers Heraclides Sucre and Gonzalo Gonzalez. He said that he has not given an ultimatum to the Peruvian Government but has given it time to find them.

[Begin Linares recording] It must be of interest to all Panamanians that these men be found and that Peru is given the opportunity to find them. As you have noticed, we have given Peru from 30 to 40 days to locate them. If they are not found in those 30 or 40 days, we will then decide on this matter. These statements are not intended as threats or ultimatums but are meant to express the Panamanian Government's position. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Linares also referred to other individuals who have been granted asylum in foreign embassies.

[Begin Linares recording] Concerning Ecuador, where former military officer Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo is residing, a few days ago I summoned the Ecuadoran ambassador to discuss reports from our ambassador in Quito that Lopez Grimaldo had been seen in the streets. I reminded him of Ecuador's obligation to monitor the whereabouts of this man. I also told him that Panama wanted to maintain good relations with Ecuador and that we did not want a repeat of the situation with Peru.

Regarding Mexico, our embassy there is monitoring the extradition request of [former National Bank Manager] Rafael Arosemena. [end recording]

Linares also referred to Panama's position on the situation in Haiti.

[Begin Linares recording] The Bethancourt Doctrine states that Panama will not maintain diplomatic relations with any government that has come into being by a coup d'etat. Breaking relations with the military government in Haiti would be in keeping with that doctrine and Panama will indeed implement it.

You must be wondering why we have not yet broken relations with Haiti. It is simply because this matter is being handled by the OAS. We will obviously recommend to the OAS that the dictatorial government of Haiti be diplomatically isolated. [end recording]

Government Eschews Sports Agreement With Cuba

PA0410191991 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
0026 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has sent a communique to its consulate in Havana, Cuba, in which it explains that the Panamanian Government is unaware of an agreement that was scheduled to be signed by the Olympic Committees of both countries on 4 October.

The note issued by the Foreign Ministry to clarify the situation states that the Panamanian Government will not participate in the sports exchange agreement.

Meliton Sanchez, president of the Panamanian Olympic Committee (COP), is currently visiting Havana, where he was scheduled to sign a sports cooperation agreement with Cuban authorities.

But Sanchez traveled to the island without getting approval from Panama's National Institute for Sports (INDE), the organization that supervises sports activities in the country, with which he has serious disagreements.

One of the discrepancies between the two sports organizations is that neither (the INDE or the COP) has agreed on who is entitled to sign bilateral agreements such as the one that was scheduled to be signed with the Cuban Olympic Committee.

Another controversy is expected with local official sports authorities upon Sanchez' return, because he will try to get support for a sports agreement with Cuba.

Editorial Calls For Debate on IFIS Agreements

PA0510042391 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE
PANAMA in Spanish 29 Sep 91 p A4

[Editorial: "The Government Agreement With IFIS"]

[Text] On 24 September Guillermo Ford, minister of planning and economic policy, and Mario Galindo, minister of finance and treasury, provided the Legislative Assembly with details of the agreements between the government and the International Financial Institutions (IFIS). It was the first detailed public report presented by the two high-level officials on the commitments made during their recent trip to the United States. According to Ford, who is most responsible for the success or failure of this financial endeavor, access to the \$460 million that is to be invested in Panama is contingent on a series of economic adjustments that include reforms to the Social Security Law, tax reform, and the privatization of various state services. Ford and Galindo specified the areas where these adjustments would have to be made, the sacrifices Panamanians will have to make, and the radical changes necessary to restructure Panama's economy.

The plan prepared by the officials contains no new elements. These are the same demands that our

appointed officials were unwilling to face in the past. High-level officials in the current government have now taken concrete steps to implement economic restructuring. It is now up to the Legislative Assembly to decide whether to endorse the plan. There are several issues in the plan that concern the Panamanian people, as well as legislators. More than 20,000 public employees could be removed from the government payroll through retirement programs, "spontaneous" arrangements, or privatizing state institutions. The privatization issue, Social Security Law reforms, and the 10-percent restaurant tax could present an impenetrable wall to the demands of the IFIS. The plan, like all renewed activity, will face opposition, especially from labor, which already believes that it will be most hurt by privatization and the other reforms.

Public opinion has not ignored the strong reaction against the economic program from many industrial, agricultural, and business sectors. Whatever criteria are used to evaluate the agreement with the IFIS, the government and the Panamanian people face a complex

economic crossroad. Either we travel the path demanded by the IFIS or we do not receive money that will allow us to implement social programs necessary to reactivate Panama's economy. The demands made by the international credit organizations are not new. We will have to face these adjustments sooner rather than later in order to help the economy. What we do not agree with is the intention of demagogically disguising the dismissal of 20,000 public workers. The privatization of official institutions will clearly result in a considerable reduction in personnel. Any program that is supposed to provide economic assistance to these employees will not guarantee them proper support and personal income.

We also believe that the planning minister and finance minister should use the media to provide a more detailed explanation so that the Panamanian people and interested sectors can understand all aspects of this thorny proposal. A national debate is also needed to clearly and objectively analyze and evaluate the agreement. We are at a crossroads, and once again we stress the need to act with love for our country and its most sacred interests.

Argentina

Government To Work Within OAS on Haitian Coup

PY0410192291 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional Network
in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Interior Minister Jose Luis Manzano said that Argentina will intervene in any way necessary to prevent the installation of a dictatorship on the American Continent. He was referring to the situation in Haiti. He added that everything will be carried out within the OAS framework.

Prepared To Intervene

PY0410142891 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1307 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 4 Oct (TELAM)—Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez said that Argentina is "fully prepared" to participate in a multinational military force to intervene in Haiti in the event that the OAS makes such a request.

After making it clear that the topic still requires profound analysis by the international organization, Gonzalez stressed that "we are fully prepared, in the same way that we participated in the joint force that operated in the Gulf War."

The defense minister said: "Within the international context, one of the plans is to respond to political requirements; in this case, those of international organizations in which Argentina participates."

He also specifically denied that troops are being prepared for that alternative because "in no way can we begin preparations until the political decision is fully debated and evaluated with other countries."

He added: "We have to wait for the OAS to decide what type of joint force it plans to send, and from that point, we can say what kind of a force we can contribute."

He made it clear that "it is a question of armed forces that are constantly being trained for intervention."

He then termed as "conjecture" the rumor that the two missile-carrying vessels that participated in the Unitas maneuvers will be sent to Central America, and he stated that "up to present, there is nothing serious in this respect. There is still a long stretch of discussions; afterward, we will make a decision," he added. [passage omitted]

Cavallo Reviews Economic Situation in Speech

PY0510180691 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
2310 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM)—In a speech in which he did not announce anything new, Economy

Minister Domingo Cavallo pointed out the government's achievements in the fiscal field and asked the population to further control expenses to prevent price increases.

Cavallo said: "Our goal was to attain an \$800 million primary surplus in the public sector, which we did." He added: "This allowed us to pay all the internal and external interest that we had budgeted, meaning that once again we managed to close our accounts without a fiscal deficit."

In a message to the nation transmitted over a national television and radio network, Cavallo said: "The total collection of revenues surpassed our goals by nearly \$600 million." He added: "A good portion of those revenues came from the payment of overdue taxes and social security contributions from companies that are in the process of being privatized or closed down."

Cavallo admitted that the "monthly increase in the cost of living continues to be too high." He said that inflation was 18.3 percent from April to September, "nearly five times as much as the increase in the wholesale price index."

The minister believes this cost of living increase is a consequence of an increase in the demand for fresh food and private services that is greater than the supply, and he said: "Thus far, there is not enough competitiveness and openness in the goods and services markets."

Cavallo also asked businessmen "to act with greater responsibility and care." He added: "We ask them not to make a mistake; the government will not devalue the currency to compensate inefficiency."

In his message to the nation, Cavallo ratified the government's decision to consolidate economic stability and he warned that "we must continue this effort" because "if we act in the belief that we have already attained economic stability, we will return to inflation, recession, and social chaos."

The economy minister said: "When the income of families and the government begins to steadily increase, it is natural and convenient that the demand for goods and services should increase, but if the increase in demand comes too quickly, the result will be price increases."

He said: "There have been clear signs of an increase in family expenses ever since we began attaining economic stability with the convertibility plan. Many more people can be seen in restaurants, theaters, beauty parlors, and shops."

He considered this "to be a sign of greater well-being, and if we want it to continue, we must avoid by all means endangering the stability."

To attain this, he said, "the consumers must assume a more active role in defending their budget than they are at present." He added: "One should also know how to wait to buy."

Reaction to Speech

PY0610231891 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES
HERALD in English 6 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] (DYN-NA)—Political, labour and religious leaders yesterday expressed their views over the nationwide television address delivered on Friday [4 October] night by Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo looking at the first six months of the convertibility plan.

While Lower House Radical bloc leader Cesar Jaroslavsky voiced his "serious concern" over Cavallo's announcements, Moron Bishop Monsignor Justo Laguna demanded that the government show "greater social sensibility."

At the same time, CGT [General Confederation of Labor]-Azopardo General Secretary Saul Ubaldini remarked that "it becomes clearer by the day that the government is catering for a privileged sector of the population, which is the only one whose purchasing power could threaten the adjustment plan. The problems of the poverty-stricken masses are neither being addressed nor solved."

In his speech, Cavallo stressed that "we will proceed with the state reform even when they take to the streets to stop us." After emphasizing that the government "will not back down one inch" of its adjustment programme, he stated that "there will be no devaluation whatsoever to compensate for inefficiency."

For his part, Laguna stated that the adjustment policies implemented by the government of President Carlos Menem cause not only "material shortages," and suggested that "there is a direct relationship between unemployment, especially among young people, and a rise in the crime rates."

Laguna added that "in the recent national elections the people voted in a spirit of sacrifice for the (convertibility) plan, which promotes efficiency in order to halt inflation in Argentina."

Jaroslavsky stated that Cavallo's announcements, especially those referring to the provinces, reflect an attempt "to militarize Argentina's economy."

The Radical leader expressed his anxiety over the words of the minister. "I believe in putting the economy in order, but there is a big difference between order and military discipline."

On the labour front, Ubaldini voiced his reaction to Cavallo's address through a CGT-Azopardo press release, which also reported the labour leader's official reassumption of duties, following his recent resignation announcement, which never materialized.

Ubaldini contended that Cavallo "did not compare the figures concerning those who go to the theatre, the restaurants, the hair dressers shops" with those of "the majority of the workers who earn less than a fourth of the cost of the basic food shopping basket."

Bolivia**Lopez Criticizes U.S. on Sugar Quota Reduction**

PY0410224091 La Paz Radio Fides Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Leopoldo Lopez criticized the U.S. Government for the Treaty of the Americas that reduces Bolivia's sugar export quota. Lopez said that this will only encourage people to grow coca leaves in Bolivia.

[Begin Lopez recording] They have reduced the quota by approximately 5,800 metric tons, which represents some \$1.8 million to \$2 million. The difference between the U.S. sugar market and the [name indistinct] market is some \$420,000 to \$490,000; therefore, the damage is not so great.

If the United States forces us to reduce our sugar cane plantation area it will practically be encouraging coca leaf plantations. [end recording]

Army Fighting Drug Trafficking in Amazon Region

PY0410181491 La Paz Radio Fides Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] National Defense Minister Alberto Saenz Klinsky disclosed that the Armed Forces have started to fight drug trafficking throughout the entire Bolivian Amazon area.

[Begin recording] [Saenz] The Army operations are not being carried out in populated or conflictive areas. Naturally, as soon as it is necessary—which is not the case now—the Army will carry out actions in determined areas. For the time being, these dragnet operations are being carried out in unpopulated areas and in regions that are not regarded as conflictive.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Saenz] It has to do with drug trafficking, drug trafficking; specifically, drug trafficking.

[Reporter] Have you not yet started to control the coca plantation areas, so to speak?

[Saenz] Well, yes, they are completely under control. As you know, this program is being carried out jointly with the Foreign Ministry. Conalid [National Council Against Drug Abuse and Illegal Drug Trafficking] is supervising the coca replacement program. The program has not been fulfilled, but we hope to be able to do so. [end recording]

Further on Army Involvement

PY0510012691 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] The Bolivian Government has confirmed that two Army companies have joined the antinarcotics struggle in eastern Bolivia. Defense Minister Alberto Saenz

Klinsky stated on 3 October that the Army joined the antinarcotics struggle some time ago to carry out inspection operations in nonconflictive areas.

Mario Rueda Pena, information minister and official government spokesman, sought to explain the situation through a communique on the participation of the Armed Forces in the struggle against drug traffickers. Herewith, the highlights of the government communique read by the information minister:

[Begin Rueda recording] 1. In keeping with Article 135 of Law [number indistinct] the National Council Against Drug Abuse and Illegal Drug Trafficking, Conalid, has asked the Armed Forces high command to provide support for inspection operations in uninhabited regions where conditions are favorable for the (?development) of activities related to drug trafficking.

The Armed Forces have received and analyzed this request through the appropriate channels and resolved to allocate two companies of the Manchego regiment, a total of 124 troops, to perform preventive inspection operations in a faraway area of eastern Bolivia.

2. [words indistinct] is part of Bolivia's overall antinarcotic strategy whose key components are alternative development, prevention and (?interdiction). [end recording]

The government spokesman also announced that in keeping with its policy of openness the government will invite news media to observe on site the above-mentioned military operations.

Interior Minister Carlos Saavedra Bruno made it clear that the Army got involved in these inspection operations because the Special Antinarcotics Force [FELCN] found it difficult to reach faraway regions.

[Begin Saavedra recording] These are two different things. Drug traffickers are one thing and cocaine factories that may be found in faraway areas are something else again. [end recording]

Bruno reiterated that the decision to engage the Army in the antinarcotics struggle was made in Bolivia without any pressure from the United States.

Armed Forces Chief Comments

PY0510021091 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] The Jordan 16th Infantry Battalion will begin the second phase of military training exercises in Riberalta. These exercises are part of the antinarcotics strategy. Over 50 U.S. advisers will arrive in Bolivia over the weekend for this exercise, according to U.S. Embassy Press Attache (Art Walters).

General Victor Guzman Bruno, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, explained that the exercise will last six weeks as stipulated in the permit granted by the Bolivian congress.

Gen. Guzman reaffirmed that the 124 Army troops carrying out inspection operations in uninhabited regions of eastern Bolivia are simply lending support to the Special Antinarcotics Force. He recalled that Navy and Air Force task forces have been doing the same for many years.

The Armed Forces commander reasserted that the Army's participation in drug enforcement support operations will not harm the peasants who grow coca. He promised that the participation of the Armed Forces will be kept within the framework of Law (?1008) and the agreements between the Bolivian and the United States Governments and Annex Three.

Criticism From Opposition

PY0510133591 La Paz Radio Fides Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Victor Lopez Arias, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation, harshly criticized the national unity government for militarization of the antinarcotics struggle. [recorded passage indistinct]

The decision to militarize the antinarcotics struggle could end in impeachment of the president of the Republic, according to opposition politicians. Deputy Miguel Urioste, of the MBL [Free Bolivia Movement], said the following:

[Begin Urioste recording] We may resort to impeachment; however, the reason for impeaching the president of the Republic should be treason to the motherland. I think that if things continue in this way—that is, if the laws continue to be violated—and if the militarization turns into a confrontation among Bolivians, the conditions for impeachment of the president will be established since he (?allowed) the presence of foreign troops, which are violating our sovereignty. [end recording]

Creditors Demand Funds From Loan Agency

PY0410185491 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2006 GMT
1 Oct 91

[Text] La Paz, 1 Oct (EFE)—Thousands of creditors of a credit and loan agency charged with laundering drug money and whose president was murdered on 30 September, demanded today that the Bolivian Government return their savings, estimated at \$56 million.

On the morning of 30 September, Nelson Arevalo, chairman of the Arevalo Services Firm [Finsa], was found dead inside his "jeep" on a downtown street in Cochabamba, 403 km southeast of La Paz. He had a bullet wound in the head.

The murder of Arevalo, who was found with his hands handcuffed behind his back, upset Finsa clients; on 30 September, they staged demonstrations to protest and to force authorities to clarify the crime as soon as possible.

Andres Lora, a leader of the creditors, has charged that "hidden interests" seek to eliminate the credit and loan agency, which operates outside the banking system, before its activities become "legal."

Political and union leaders from La Paz linked Arevalo's murder with shadowy interests that supported the enterprise's financial operations. In the past four years, Finsa set up a tourist resort; a disco club; a travel agency; a television channel; and taxi, air charter, and furniture enterprises.

In February, the antidrug forces discovered cocaine residue in two of the small aircraft owned by Arevalo, but pressure by creditors forced the government to suspend intervention into Finsa assets and to revoke the drug trafficking charge against Finsa executive board members.

United Left Alternate Deputy Gregorio Lanza does not rule out the possibility that Arevalo's murder could be the result of retaliation by "outstanding Bolivian personalities who did not want Arevalo to reveal the management of the credit and loan agency."

Freddy Auza, Bolivian Labor Confederation public relations secretary, said Arevalo "was killed by the drug trafficking mafia to prevent Finsa's ties with drug money laundering networks from being made public."

Cochabamba police have begun investigating the murder amid strong pressure by creditors, who condemned authorities because "they did nothing despite the fact that they knew about the death threat against Arevalo."

Although it has not been proven, it is estimated that Finsa obtained about \$56 million from approximately 20,000 savers—including miners dismissed by state-owned enterprises, workers, and housewives—who deposited their small capital because of the high interest rates offered by Finsa.

Brazil

*Budget for 1992 Submitted to Congress

* Expenditures Detailed

9ISM0501A Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL
in Portuguese 3 Sep 91 p 6

[Article by Aristides R. de A. Filho: "Social Security, Health, and Education Are Priorities in 1992 Budget"]

[Text] Brasilia—The government submitted its budget for fiscal 1992 to Congress yesterday. The figures announced by Pedro Pullen Parente, secretary of planning in the Ministry of Economy, reflect real increases in spending on social security, health, and education. Agriculture and public security are experiencing cuts.

Federal revenues for 1992 are estimated at 51.3 trillion cruzeiros at April 1991 prices. Of that total, 48.9 trillion

cruzeiros will come from the Treasury and 2.3 trillion cruzeiros will come from other sources.

Ordinary revenues are estimated at 4.6 trillion cruzeiros. Another 17.6 trillion cruzeiros represent earmarked taxes, and 22.6 trillion represent receipts from credit operations, including 22.1 trillion cruzeiros from foreign sources.

Of the total Treasury funds, 22.3 trillion cruzeiros represent current revenues, including in particular 11.9 trillion cruzeiros in social security contributions.

The second-largest source of revenue is tax collections at 9.2 trillion cruzeiros. Achievement of that goal assumes zero economic growth, no change in total wages, a shortening of collection times, and deindexation.

The income tax is expected to provide the Treasury with 5.26 trillion cruzeiros in 1992. Of that total, 323.6 billion cruzeiros will come from individuals and 1.69 trillion cruzeiros from corporations, and 3.24 trillion cruzeiros will be collected at the source.

Besides the income tax, the government expects to collect 595.8 billion cruzeiros in import taxes, 208 billion cruzeiros of which will be used to repair highways. The tax on manufactured products is expected to yield 2.63 trillion cruzeiros.

Of its total revenues, the Federal Government plans to assign 37.9 trillion cruzeiros to the fiscal budget and 13.4 trillion cruzeiros to the social security budget.

In both budgets, certain restrictions apply to the use of funds. Of the total Treasury revenues, about 23.9 trillion cruzeiros—48 percent—are earmarked for the public debt. Next come expenditures on social security benefits (5 trillion cruzeiros), personnel expenditures (4.9 trillion cruzeiros), transfers to states and municipalities (4.1 trillion cruzeiros), and offsets to foreign loans (301 billion cruzeiros). Investments total 3 trillion cruzeiros.

The secretary of planning in the Ministry of Economy, Pullen Parente, explained that 1.18 trillion cruzeiros of the total revenue must be spent as provided by the Constitution. He noted that after personnel expenditures and charges are deducted, only 4 percent of the total revenues is available for discretionary spending. That consists of the 1.9 billion cruzeiros in the account "other costs and capital/ordinary funds."

The Federal Government will distribute its spending among the three branches of government. The legislative branch will receive 128.9 billion cruzeiros, including 72.3 billion cruzeiros for the Chamber of Deputies and 56.5 billion cruzeiros for the Senate. In the judicial branch, the Federal Supreme Court is getting 12.6 billion cruzeiros. Another 24.9 billion cruzeiros will go to the Superior Court of Justice, while the Labor Court will absorb 159.7 billion cruzeiros.

Among the ministries making up the executive branch, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is receiving an

appropriation of 8.5 trillion cruzeiros, 8.3 trillion of which will come from the Treasury. Next in line is the Ministry of Health at 2.1 trillion cruzeiros. The three military ministries combined will spend a total of 1.75 trillion cruzeiros.

Excluding expenditures on personnel, debt, and constitutionally mandated transfers, Congress will have the possibility of redirecting 16 trillion cruzeiros of the total expenditures provided for 1992. But those changes will have to comply with the provisions of the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO).

Expenditure by Entity or Purpose
(In 1,000's of cruzeiros at April 1991 prices)

Entity or purpose	Treasury	Other sources	Total
Chamber of Deputies	72,345,965		72,345,965
Federal Senate	56,598,245		56,598,245
National Accounting Office	18,566,713		18,566,713
Federal Supreme Court	12,644,253		12,644,253
Superior Court of Justice	24,944,293		24,944,293
Federal courts	110,311,039		110,311,039
Military courts	5,444,033		5,444,033
Electoral courts	28,356,821		28,356,821
Labor courts	159,755,146		159,755,146
Courts of the Federal District and territories	12,835,006		12,835,006
Presidency of the Republic	749,944,839	357,759,481	1,107,704,320
Ministry of Aeronautics	521,113,561	168,638,968	679,752,529
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	722,649,517	92,943,480	815,592,997
Ministry of Social Action	798,309,982	600,000	798,909,982
Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Planning	814,725,080	711,389,311	1,526,114,391
Ministry of Education	1,069,681,187	209,592,168	1,279,273,355
Ministry of Army	464,934,569	48,909,080	513,843,649
Ministry of Infrastructure	884,701,022	198,103,720	1,082,804,742
Ministry of Justice	117,120,653	29,841,006	146,961,659
Ministry of Navy	367,535,564	194,698,176	562,233,740
Office of the Government Attorney	20,879,857		20,879,857
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	92,839,707	39,200	92,878,907
Ministry of Health	2,046,760,240	131,806,000	2,178,566,240
Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare	8,321,400,777	185,493,656	8,606,894,433
Federal financial charges	23,748,658,496		23,748,658,496
Federal welfare charges	1,497,492,472		1,497,492,472
Transfers to states, Federal District, and municipalities	4,431,627,743		4,431,627,743
Official credit operations	1,639,442,543		1,639,442,543
Entities in liquidation, dissolution, or privatization	10,562,453	6,904,754	17,467,207
Subtotal	48,822,181,776	2,326,719,000	51,148,900,776
Contingent reserve	160,099,224		160,099,224
Total	48,982,281,000	2,236,719,000	51,309,000,000

*** Investments in State Firms**

9ISM0501B Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL
in Portuguese 3 Sep 91 p 6

[Article by Claudia Safatle: "Expenditure on State Firms Expected To Total \$14.81 Billion"]

[Text] Brasilia—The investment budget for government-owned firms (143 entities, including 11 government-owned banks) provides a total expenditure of \$14.81 billion for next year, according to information on the

investment program for government firms that was included with the General Budget of the Union submitted to the National Congress yesterday. This means that 1992 will be a year of quite modest investments—in keeping with the expectation, built into the budget, that there is going to be another period of economic stagnation. Based on an exchange rate of 337.60 cruzeiros (the budget is based on prices as of last April), the state sector will spend 3.65 trillion cruzeiros on investments next year. That is only 3.4 percent of the gross domestic product.

Summary of 1992 Investment Budget
(in millions of dollars)

	1990	1991		1992	
	Actual	Law No. 8,175	Probable execution	Requested by firm	Own Execution
State Enterprises					
CVRD ¹	480	900	293	873	824
Eletrobras ²	1,473	3,813	1,098	2,431	2,031
Petrobras ³	2,045	3,608	1,627	4,230	3,518
Telebras	2,242	3,642	1,899	4,659	2,500
Railroads	71	452	33	372	130
Ports	11	311	5	447	338
Iron and steel	310	776	138	1,002	857
Itaipu	643	493	275	169	119
Other firms	272	833	151	642	499
Total	7,546	14,829	5,520	14,825	10,816
Total banks	429	2,247	207	2,414	2,414
Total government firms	294	617	71	825	825
Grand total	8,269	17,694	5,798	18,063	14,055

1. [Rio Doce Vally Co.]

2. [Brazilian Electric Power Co., Inc.]

3. [Brazilian Petroleum Corp.]

The investments will be distributed among the principal firms as follows:

- Electricity sector: 561 billion cruzeiros (about \$1.6 billion), meaning that there will be a real drop of 15 percent in comparison with the amount scheduled for this year. The priority project is Xingo, along with continuing investment in the Luiz Gonzaga, Samuel, Serra da Mesa, Jorge Lacerda, and Jacui hydroelectric plants.
- Petroleum: A total of 780.92 billion cruzeiros for petroleum, petrochemicals, and fertilizer, with 73 percent of that amount being earmarked for exploration and production.
- Telecommunications: A total of 658.78 billion cruzeiros is being allocated to investments for expanding and improving installed plants. Among other goals, it is estimated that 658,000 new conventional telephone terminals and 65,000 cellular telephone terminals will be installed.
- Mining: Investments totaling 214.83 million cruzeiros are planned for the Rio Doce Valley Co.
- Iron and steel: The total investment of 223.5 billion cruzeiros includes 11.24 billion cruzeiros for Acesita [Itabira Special Steel Co.], the purpose being to improve the supply of special steel.
- Transportation: An amount of 30.83 billion cruzeiros will be spent to modernize the export corridors, among other things.

The bulk of the investments—67 percent—will be provided from the firms' own funds. In 1991, according to Secretary of Planning Pedro Pullen Parente, the state

firms invested only one-third of the amount authorized: of the total authorization of \$14.82 billion, they invested only \$5.5 billion because there was no source of funds for carrying out the desired investments. In order to regulate spending in 1992, the investment budget submitted to the National Congress yesterday was careful to work with absolutely reliable sources of funds.

Parente also said that the government would permit the injection of new capital into the Telebras [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc.] group and the Rio Doce Valley Co. So as not to jeopardize the Federal Government's controlling interest in those firms, the National Treasury may subscribe capital by issuing federal securities.

Franco Explains Disagreements With Collor

PY0410215291 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 91 Political Section p 4

[Report by Carmem Kozak]

[Excerpt] Brasilia—Brazilian Vice President Itamar Franco revealed yesterday that he disagrees with President Fernando Collor on at least two issues: the privatization of Usiminas [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc] and the relationship between the executive and the congress. "If I were the president of the nation I would not privatize Usiminas," Itamar said, hinting that he does not have enough clout to defend his ideas. "I am only the vice president," he lamented. He added: "Ever since the electoral campaign, we have been in the same

boat, and if the president continues rowing while my oar has been taken away, I will stay in the boat for as long as I deem appropriate."

The vice president met with the senators to discuss the crisis. The Big Amendment, however, was not studied because Itamar said he was not familiar with the proposals. "I do not know what this Big Amendment is," he said. The vice president did recall, however, that a few months ago he advised Collor to ask congress for opinions before submitting suggestions. "In any kind of government, congress is given due respect," Itamar stated. He feels that if the administration wants the Big Amendment approved, it will have to pay heed to the suggestions of the political parties.

Itamar said that his opposition to the privatization of Usiminas are not a breach of loyalty to the president. "The vice president must be loyal but not submissive," he explained. Itamar added that he agrees with the administration's privatization program but personally he opposes the privatization of Usiminas because "for three years now Usiminas has not been getting any funds from the government and in 1990 it invested \$1 billion of its own money." [passage omitted]

Companies Participated in Iraqi Nuclear Projects

PY0410214891 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 3 Oct 91 p 24

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos—At least two Sao Paulo companies have sold material and metalworking services to Iraq's nuclear program. These companies obtained technology developed for the Brazilian nuclear program through a cooperation agreement signed with Germany in 1975. These companies were sought out by German industrial companies which had sold equipment, technology, and materials to build nuclear powerplants in Iraq.

According to Brazilian military officers who kept an eye on deals between Brazil and Iraq, Brazil's military industry was not involved in these deals. These military officers admitted that Brazil helped out Iraq's nuclear development efforts 10 years ago but deny any recent involvement. This assistance was limited to the sales of uranium concentrated restricted by international surveillance.

Brigadier Hugo Piva, the only Brazilian known to have been working with Iraq [as published], has stated that neither he nor his group of 21 engineers have been involved in nuclear or nuclear weapons projects for the Iraqi Government.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has indicated that it has not been officially notified of the results of the UN mission in Iraq. Thus, it refused to comment on the subject.

Minister Signs Communications Accord in Rome

PY0510171691 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Mato Grosso State will become the major user of satellite communications in South America; a new rural telephone system is part of an agreement signed in Rome by Infrastructure Minister Joao Santana.

The Italian Government will finance the project, which is estimated to cost \$50 million. Some 26 isolated cities will have access to communications, and the quality of the telephone systems in another 100 cities will be improved.

Italy will provide the technical equipment. Victor Communication, an organization comprised of Globo Participations, Bradesco [Brazilian Discount Bank], and Victor International, will be in charge of the ground installations. The project approved by the Brazilian and Italian Governments will benefit over 650,000 people; within three years, when everything is operating, they will be able to communicate anywhere without problems.

[Begin Santana recording] We should point to the fact that the Italian Government, during a difficult moment for Brazil, has displayed great trust in the Collor administration by granting this credit for such a very important area as telecommunications. [end recording]

After the signing of the agreement, Santana and (Roberto Marino), vice chairman of the Globo organizations, visited STET [Turin Telephone Finance Company], the Italian equivalent of Brazil's Telebras [Brazilian Telecommunications], where only 14 people control the country's mobile telephone system. This is one of the most advanced telephone systems in the world, benefiting some 500,000 Italians. STET wants to invest in Brazil. A group including O GLOBO, Bradesco, and Montero Arana participated in bidding to exploit this mobile telephone system.

Chile

Finance Minister Foxley Speaks on Economy

PY0510005191 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 0003 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Address to the nation by Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley over radio and television voluntary network; recorded—place and date not given]

[Text] Good evening, the president of the Republic has asked me to inform you about the country's economic situation and the prospects for next year. One year ago I spoke to you for a similar reason when I presented the state of our public finances to Congress.

You will recall that at that time we were in the midst of an oil crisis, that we were going through our third year of drought, and that the economy was shouldering the

effects of a severe adjustment program to reduce our inflation rate. Despite these difficulties, our message was full of optimism. We said that 1991 was going to be a year of recovery and growth. We said that we would reduce our inflation rate to 18 percent. We also said that we would make significant strides to modernize the country with true social integration. We added that this social integration was going to allow us to improve the standard of living of the poorest sectors, the middle class, and the pensioners in the country. We also said that Chile would vigorously and dynamically project its economy toward the world.

Today I can announce that the government has fulfilled those commitments with the help of all Chileans. We have overcome the difficulties with your help.

This year production is growing at an annual rate of more than 5 percent and we will keep our inflation rate within the goal of 18 percent. This year Chile has reduced its foreign debt by \$1.2 billion. For the first time since the beginning of the foreign debt crisis, the large international banks have granted loans to Chile on an entirely voluntary basis. We were able to place \$320 million in Chilean bonds with these large banks.

Chile was the first country to reduce its official debt with the United States in 1991. The reduction was 40 percent. We were also the first country to receive a \$150 million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank to promote investments in the country. These good results attracted a large amount of foreign capital. We reduced our custom duties from 15 to 11 percent, thus making imported goods cheaper for Chilean consumers.

During 1991 Chile continued to successfully place its products in the most diverse and distant areas of the world. Our exports grew at twice growth rate of the rest of the economy. We have had great success in opening new markets. A few days ago we signed a free trade agreement with Mexico. You saw it on television. This means that all restrictions to trade with that country will disappear in a period that will not exceed four years. Our producers will have access to a market of 82 million people—six times larger than our internal market.

The process of opening the economy will create thousands of permanent jobs for the young, women, and workers in general. We are progressing on the same integration path with other Latin American countries, Canada, and the United States.

We are contributing, without rhetoric, with concrete actions toward the old dream of Latin American and North American integration.

We have taken important steps in the path of social justice over the past 19 months. We have increased spending in social programs by nearly \$1 billion. In fact, more than five million Chileans have seen salary improvements as a result of a special emphasis to adjust on pensions, family benefits, and the minimum salary which increased from 18,000 pesos to 33,000 pesos.

A total of 750,000 indebted people were able to pay their bills and bring their obligations up to date. We launched social investment programs to improve opportunities for children, the young, women, and small entrepreneurs.

You probably wonder about prospects for next year and how the economy will behave during 1992. I can assure you—just as I did last year—that prospects are solid and promising. The economy will continue to grow at a rate of more than 5 percent. Investments during 1992—which are responsible for creating jobs for Chileans—will increase at a rate substantially greater than production. The same will happen with our exports. The inflation rate will be smaller than that of this year. The fiscal budget will be appropriately financed. Public spending will grow at a slower rate than that of the economy, that is, by 3 percent.

In 1992 we are going to place special emphasis in the creation of new jobs through an ambitious program to encourage investments. We are going to seek long-term credits for large and small companies in order to create more jobs.

New irrigation projects will incorporate 100,000 hectares to the economy. These projects will include Norte Chico, the central region, and the south. The income of thousands of peasants and small farmers will increase with this plan. We are going to build ports and roads, and we are going to improve our airports. We will gradually improve the standard of living of a lot of people. We will allot \$450 million in the 1992 budget to implement these projects that will produce more jobs for Chileans.

During 1992 the government will make a special effort to create new opportunities for those of you who do not have opportunities. Children attending free schools will receive better education in appropriately equipped schools and with appropriate textbooks. We are going to give some 50,000 young people an opportunity to finish their studies. We will grant scholarships and help people enter middle schools.

Some 10,000 university students will receive scholarships during 1992. We are going to train 25,000 young people from poor neighborhoods in different trades during 1992. Many women in poor homes will fulfill their goals as individuals through training to get better jobs. We are going to allot nearly \$100 million to this effort.

During 1992 we are also going to improve the standard of living of people in poor neighborhoods. Next year the government will build 95,000 new homes. The government will also improve the service at hospitals and clinics—which we know is still poor.

We are going to invest money to improve the physical characteristics of poor neighborhoods. We are going to invest in public squares, communal and recreation facilities, and in road paving. We are going to invest in water sanitation projects in order to reduce the risk of infectious diseases.

During 1992 we are going to allot more resources to protect the citizens. We are going to facilitate their access to justice and we will grant them better protection by fighting criminal and terrorist activities. The government will build new court buildings. We are going to contract more people to serve at the judicial branch and the police department.

We are going to have 3,300 new Carabineros officers on the streets at the end of 1992 to protect Chileans and give security to all. The government will invest some \$450 million in these programs. In sum, the government, through the 1992 budget that we presented in Congress today, will speed up the modernization of the country. We will create jobs, integrate small entrepreneurs to the productive effort, give new opportunities to the young and women from poor homes, and improve security and order for all Chileans.

We want all Chileans to become full citizens in our democracy. We want people to understand that we are Chilean citizens not only because we can elect our president and our legislators, or because we can elect councilmen in 1992. We must also be able to live in peace, with security, jobs, justice, health, and recreation.

Chile is today a democracy without a doubt. Chile has a modern, open, and internationally competitive economy. Our democracy is more advanced than those of other countries, for instance those of East Europe. Besides, we have a modern economy. This was recently emphasized by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. But we still have a long task ahead of us before we can say that ours is a totally modern, integrated, and homogeneous society. You know this and the government knows it as well.

In 1992 I can assure you, we are going to take important steps to pursue this goal. The government is doing its share but in order to be successful, the country needs all social leaders, legislators, and opinion makers, do their share and behave with responsibility. The state is not here to squeeze them until they are dry. We need new ideas and new firms to give jobs to all Chileans. Those of us in government trust in the Chilean sense of responsibility.

But we have to channel our eagerness. We have to help modernize this country with work and a lot of efforts. This is the only way we will have the kind of society we all want: a more just and homogeneous society. Good night.

Silva Addresses United Nations Assembly

PY0510160691 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma spoke before the United Nations General Assembly. Silva stressed the exceptional opportunity to consolidate world peace. Valeria Fonseca reports from New York:

The ambassadors present applauded Silva's speech at the United Nations General Assembly in New York at noon today.

[Begin Silva recording] There is a time in the life of nations when exceptional circumstances offer an opportunity to consolidate peace and cooperation among peoples. I believe, without exaggerated optimism, that we have begun marching through one of those stages. [end recording]

Silva stressed the latest agreements on Latin American integration, the achievements toward peace in El Salvador, and the end of apartheid. Silva also expressed the hope that there will be quick solutions to conflicts in Haiti, Yugoslavia, and the Middle East.

[Begin Silva recording] The international political progress over the past few years has not been accompanied by a similar process in the area of social development. [end recording]

The minister gave his full support to a world summit for social development and to the world conference on human rights that is scheduled for 1993. The speech, which lasted 25 minutes, was received with praise and applause. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Fonseca] Can you give us a summary of your trip's most important achievements?

[Silva] The trip has been very positive because of the many bilateral meetings and discussions we held with the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, France, etc. Second, we reaped positive results from multilateral meetings. This proves that the world is looking at Latin America. [end recording]

Minister Silva will return to Chile on 8 October, a day after presenting a medal to retiring UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will leave the post at the end of the year.

Rojas Signs Cooperation Agreement in London

PY0410185991 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] In London, Chilean Defense Minister Patricio Rojas and Thomas King, the British secretary of state for defense, have signed an agreement of cooperation and training that includes the possibility of joint exercises between the Armed Forces of the two countries.

Rojas and King held a 45-minute meeting after which King told the Chilean press that they have agreed to work together in the defense field. King complemented Rojas over Chile's new democratic path under the government of Patricio Aylwin.

Rojas said that he will continue to seek ways to enhance the professionalism, training, education, and technical qualification opportunities of the Chilean military cadres.

Another aspect of the agreement signed in London deals with the possibility that British ships and aircraft may visit Chile for joint exercises with our Armed Forces.

No Weapons Purchases

PY0410184591 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Rojas is in the United Kingdom. He indicated that Chile does not intend to purchase any weapons from the United Kingdom in the short term.

Rojas added that he is visiting the United Kingdom to establish greater cooperation in the field of defense education and training.

He pointed out that, in the field of international defense, Chile must prepare itself for changes as a consequence of the new world situation.

Rojas expressed his desire to increase cooperation between the armed institutions of the two countries. He will meet today with his British counterpart, Thomas King, with whom he will discuss the need to increase the presence of Chilean military officers in the exchange programs offered by UK armed institutions.

During a news conference held yesterday, Rojas said that he had not come to the United Kingdom to purchase arms, although he did not deny that he wanted to see the British vertical take-off Sea Harrier airplane.

With respect to the case of [British] journalist Jonathan Moyle, who allegedly committed suicide at a downtown Santiago hotel, Rojas said that the Chilean Government is specially interested in supplying all the required technical and police support to resolve this issue.

Rojas Returns

PY0710022891 Santiago Television Nacional
de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Patricio Rojas expressed his confidence that Chilean congressmen will live up to the degree of responsibility they have demonstrated during the transition when they debate the budget for that sector, and, therefore, that debate will not become a circus.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The minister made these remarks when he returned this afternoon from a European tour, where he signed agreements with the defense ministers of Spain, France, and England that will permit an increase in the training of the Chilean Armed Forces. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Honecker's Wife Given Strict Security

PY0610024491 Santiago Television Nacional
de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker's wife arrived in Chile this afternoon.

Margot Honecker, wife of one of the last GDR leaders, arrived under strict security measures at approximately 1730 on Aeroflot Flight No. 357 from Moscow.

It should be recalled that the Honecker couple had requested a visa to enter Chile because one of their daughters lives in our country. Honecker's daughter is married to a Chilean citizen who spent many years in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Agreement Signed With Spain on Use of Credits

PY0410191191 Santiago Television Nacional
de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Spain and Chile signed today an agreement for the use of an \$800-million credit that was granted by Spain for public and private projects in Chile.

The agreement was signed by Planning Minister Sergio Molinas and Claudio Aranzadi, Spanish industry and commerce minister, who headed the official Spanish delegation that visited Chile for two days.

The delegation includes officials and about 100 private businessmen who returned to Spain this afternoon.

Of the \$800 million, \$42 million has been earmarked for the public sector and \$40 million will be channeled into the private sector through the commercial banks and the financial intermediation of Corfo [Production Development Corporation]. The remainder will also be earmarked for the private sector but for projects requiring units of more than \$50 million which, because of their great size, are not eligible through regular bank procedures.

Another agreement for reciprocal development and protection of investments has also been signed between Spain and Chile. Negotiations will reportedly continue, leading to the signing as soon as possible of an agreement to prevent double taxation. [passage omitted]

Trade 'Link' Offered

PY0410210191 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0219 GMT
2 Oct 91

[Text] Santiago, 1 Oct (EFE)—Claudio Aranzadi, the Spanish industry, commerce, and tourism minister, offered 1 October Chile the chance of being a "link," rather than a bridge, with the members of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The minister said that "this will surely be the best contribution that Spain can make to Chile—as a member of the Latin American community—helping to promote it toward Europe."

Aranzadi spoke during the "Spain-Chile Business Meeting," which was held today under the sponsorship of the Spanish Embassy in Santiago, the Chilean Confederation of Production and Commerce, and the Spanish Confederation of Business Organizations (CEOE).

Aranzadi explained that the EEC is "by far Chile's main commercial partner. In 1990, the EEC bought more than 37 percent of Chilean exports and accounted for 21 percent of Chilean imports."

"Chile registered a bilateral trade surplus with the EEC of almost \$1.7 billion in 1990; even higher than the overall surplus registered by the Chilean balance of trade in the same year," he said.

He added: "These results, and the recent signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the EEC and Chile, attest to the fluency of bilateral relations."

Aranzadi said: "The EEC not only intends to remain Chile's main client; it also wants to remain the main source of cooperation for Chile."

He stressed: "To promote and strengthen economic ties between Chile and Europe, Spain is willing to strengthen even further the ties between the Latin American and European economic areas, and to help resolve disagreements and eliminate obstacles that could appear in strictly bilateral relations between Chile and Europe."

The minister referred to the upcoming implementation in EEC countries of the so-called "interior community market, which implies the creation of the world's most important economic area, in which transactions between the enterprises of EEC countries will be as fluid as the transactions that take place among our respective countries."

He said he wanted "to make it clear that the meaning of the Single Market [not further identified] is far from the idea of making Europe a market that is closed to third countries. It would be absurd for the world's first economic power to implement strategies or policies that are against international trade."

Aranzadi said: "Europe will remain open to the rest of the world, and third countries will benefit from the large-scale economy created by a single market of 350 million consumers with high incomes."

Chilean Economy Minister Carlos Ominami announced during this meeting that, in order to promote foreign investment, the Chilean Government "and the Spanish Government will in the immediate future sign an investment protection agreement and an accord to prevent double taxation."

Ominami stressed: "Chile offers excellent possibilities as a business springboard into the Americas, as has been shown by the various trade agreements that have been recently negotiated with Mexico and Argentina."

Letelier Case Compensation To Top \$24 Million

*PY0410230791 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Text] The Chilean Government will have to pay more than \$24 million compensation to the U.S. Government. This information was released following a meeting of the Bryan Treaty Commission, which must set the final figure, in Washington.

The *ex gratia* compensation will be paid to the relatives of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier and his secretary Ronni Moffit, who were killed in the United States.

Acting Foreign Minister Edmundo Vargas said that once the amount has been set the Chilean Government will have 30 days to appeal. After this date, the State Defense Council will be in charge of defending the national patrimony.

Edmundo Vargas said that during a meeting of the Bryan Trust Commission—the negotiation mechanism used by the two countries—in Washington, the United States asked for more than \$9 million in compensation for the Letelier and Moffit families.

Vargas pointed out that the judgment that will be passed in about 90 days establishes that the payment will be increased to \$24 million as a result of the accrued interests.

Vargas refrained from commenting on the U.S. Government's presentation, but implied that Chile will reject the document. After the presentation, Chile will have 30 days to study the proposal and there will be a 20-day period for the two countries to respond. The Bryan Trust Commission, headed by Venezuelan Andres Aguilar, will then meet again and hand down an unappealable final judgment.

Vargas said that the Foreign Ministry feels satisfied with having employed this method to settle a conflict that President Aylwin inherited.

Vargas added that the Foreign Ministry has no other interest in the case. He explained that although there is no real legal basis, there are political, judicious, and humanitarian reasons and so it is advisable to make an *ex gratia* payment in order to settle the matter.

World Bank Grants Loan for Education

*PY0410203591 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 91*

[Report by Veronica Franco]

[Summary] The World Bank granted Chile a \$160-million loan to be used for improving education programs. Education Minister Ricardo Lagos reported that the World Bank officially answered the Education Ministry over this loan.

The Chilean Government will contribute \$70 million to implement the programs aimed at modernizing and decentralizing Chilean education.

The World Bank will disburse the first installment in December 1991. The credit will be repaid over 15 years with five years of grace.

Loan for Finance Investment Studies Granted

PY0410203991 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank, IDB, approved a \$10-million loan for our country to finance investment studies.

The IDB states that the loan will contribute to Chile's economic and social development because it will ensure the allocation of funds to key sectors by strengthening the national investments system.

The program will be implemented by the Planning and Cooperation Ministry and will total about \$20 million.

This loan will be repaid over 20 years with a four-year grace period and a variable interest rate.

Colombia

Government Rules Out Sending Troops to Haiti

PA0510032991 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
2146 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The Colombian Government today eliminated the possibility of sending government troops to Haiti to restore constitutional President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power.

Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Jaramillo Correa said: "Before getting involved in such a complicated matter, such as furnishing multilateral peace forces, Colombia would have to think twice before participating in such an adventure."

The minister said he trusted that the legal documents that the inter-American system has "in its hands" will suffice to assure the return of the Haitian legitimate authorities to power.

"We have serious doubts regarding the organization of a multilateral peace force to restore democracy—proposed by several countries—as a step that should be taken now," the foreign minister stated.

Jaramillo said he believes that "one must not go further" than the OAS resolution recommending diplomatic action to isolate the "usurpers" of power in Haiti.

Moreover, Jaramillo said that in compliance with this measure, his government will withdraw the Colombian ambassador to Haiti in the next few hours and will order his immediate return to the country.

Jaramillo Correa noted that the Colombia authorities will closely follow the development of the OAS mission's endeavors in Port-au-Prince.

Three Bombs Explode in Santa Fe de Bogota

PA0510133691 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] The city of Santa Fe de Bogota was shaken this morning by three terrorist bombs in Chapinero, in Fontibon, and here at No. 2424 on 67th Street, in the 7 August sector of Santa Fe de Bogota.

Here in the 7 August sector, a bomb was placed in a branch of the Cafetero Bank. The windows of all the homes in the sector have been shattered. Some women in the neighborhood have had to get up to face sweeping up shattered glass as a result of the explosion. The bomb was planted in a branch of the Cafetero Bank. Let us hear what happened in this sector. Fortunately, there was only material damage and no victims. Here is a statement by the night watchman who was there when the bomb exploded.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What time did the bomb go off?

[Unidentified watchman] At approximately 0600 in the morning.

[Reporter] Were you inside the bank?

[Watchman] [Words indistinct].

[Reporter] What did you see?

[Watchman] Nothing. I only heard the explosion.

[Reporter] There was only material damage in the Cafetero Bank located here in the 7 August sector of Santa Fe de Bogota, No. 2424, 67th Street. A bomb was planted here and went off a few moments ago. This is a [word indistinct] zone. There are branches of the Popular Cooperative Bank, the Popular Bank, Llavebanco, Bank of Colombia, and the Cafetero Bank here. At this moment, patrol number 220 of the explosives unit of the Metropolitan Police of Santa Fe de Bogota is arriving. We will await the report by authorities to confirm whether there have been more attacks in the city of Santa Fe de Bogota. It has been confirmed that there were three blasts: in the 7 August sector, in Chapinero, and in Fontibon. We hope to obtain more information to inform our listeners of the reason for these attacks in the city of Santa Fe de Bogota. [end recording]

Further on Bombings

PA0510142091 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Authorities have confirmed to Radio Cadena Nacional that the three bomb explosions which occurred during the last few hours in Bogota caused thousands of dollars in damage, but no lives were lost.

The first explosion, in the Chapineros neighborhood, where three individuals detonated an explosive device at a branch of the Santander Bank, destroyed the facades

and windows of the nearby houses. Later, another explosion was heard on Carrera 24 and 67th Street, where the 7 August branch of the Cafetero Bank is located; there were no people hurt, only material damage. The capital city authorities also reported a third explosion in the Fontibon neighborhood at the Corpavi Bank on Carrera 100 and 25th Street.

At this time, authorities are carrying out a thorough investigation to try to find the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks and to prevent more attacks against other banks. A witness told Radio Cadena Nacional that a white car stopped in the Chapineros area and left a box, which later exploded.

Authorities have said that the three bomb attacks that occurred in the early hours of 5 October were initially attributed to labor related problems. Three explosions occurred at three different banks: one on Carrera 13 and 54th Street against the Santander Bank; another on Carrera 67 and 24th Street at the Cafetero Bank; and another at Carrera 100, No. 25-89. The authorities have said that pamphlets related to labor contract negotiations with the three banks were found at the explosion sites.

Guerrillas Resume Attacks Against Oil Pipelines

*PA0610002791 Santa Fe De Bogota Inravisión
Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Text] The Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] restarted its attacks against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline. The pipeline will be closed for 48 hours.

As of 5 October our oil bleeds away again. Another attack against the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline will cause the Colombian Petroleum Company 3 billion pesos per day in damages. The social cost is enormous. Arauca alone will lose 300 million pesos per day in royalties. In the past 10 months, oil terrorism has caused losses worth 30 billion pesos to the 44 municipalities in Arauca. The ecological cost may be irreparable.

Ecuador

Armed Forces Reject Peruvian Report on Border

*PA0410151091 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT
4 Oct 91*

[Text] Quito, 3 Oct (AFP)—The Ecuadoran Defense Ministry stated on 3 October, with regard to the border situation with Peru, that the Ecuadoran Armed Forces "reject any accusation and provocation aimed at aggravating the incident" and "that they do not in any way seek war, but they are ready to make any sacrifice."

A communique clarified that there is only one "Lieutenant Hugo Ortiz" detachment in the Amazon region, and that it has been at that location for the past 15 years. It

added that soldiers from the two countries have held meetings there and have exchanged protocol greetings.

It added that on no occasion has any disagreement been expressed "with regard to the detachment's very old existence and location."

The communique is an implicit reply to the charge made by Peruvian Defense Minister Jorge Torres on 2 October that approximately 100 Ecuadoran soldiers "are in Peruvian territory" at the "Lieutenant Hugo Ortiz" surveillance post. Peruvian Defense Minister Torres also stated that the Peruvian Armed Forces "are on a state of alert."

The Ecuadoran Defense Ministry reiterated its agreement with and support for the proposal made by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez with regard to the agreement to ease tensions, called the "gentlemen's pact" by Peru. It added that "it does not and will not accept the inclusion of areas, points, and topics that fell outside the previously mentioned agreement."

The Defense Ministry communique also stated that border marker 19, known by Peru as 14-24, "was never removed. Despite its deterioration, it remains at the exact original site."

It added that the Ecuadoran Armed Forces "reject any accusation or provocation aimed at aggravating the incident or at taking the incident to a sphere other than the diplomatic arena, where it should be aired in accordance with the gentlemen's agreement."

It concluded: "As previously stated, the Ecuadoran Armed Forces are in no way seeking war. They are ready to make any sacrifice, with the ability and determination that the defense of honor and territorial integrity demand."

After a "tense" situation on the shared border in August, Ecuador charged that a new Peruvian detachment, the "Pachacutec," was located in Ecuadoran territory, indicating that it was even located west of the line established by the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which Ecuador argues is nullified by several provisions of international law.

In the August gentlemen's pact or agreement to ease tensions, Peru agreed to withdraw the "Pachacutec" Post, located almost opposite the "Lieutenant Hugo Ortiz" Post. It now charges that the Ecuadoran post is located inside Peruvian territory.

Tension With Peru Eases

*PA0610004291 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1830 GMT
5 Oct 91*

[Text] Quito, 5 Oct (DPA)—After being on the verge of armed conflict, Ecuador and Peru began today a 10-day recess in the negotiations regarding a border dispute, as tension noticeably decreased in the region.

The tension eased dramatically when Peruvian Defense Minister General Jorge Torres corrected an earlier statement on the alleged presence in Peruvian territory of a military detachment "of over 100 Ecuadoran soldiers," something that Ecuador flatly denied.

"There is no Ecuadoran invasion," the official stated last night. "That garrison has been there for at least 12 years," he added, confirming the Ecuadoran story that the Lieutenant Ortiz Garrison was installed in the region in the 1970's.

The initial report by the Peruvian defense minister brought an onslaught of war cries from politicians, military, and reporters, demanding military action to "dislodge the invaders."

The drop in tension coincided with the start of a recess in the negotiations, which will resume eight or 10 days later, "under new conditions," according to diplomatic and military sources.

Diego Cordovez and Carlos Torres, the Ecuadoran and Peruvian foreign ministers, began a recess in the negotiations a few hours after the United States and Brazil launched a diplomatic offensive to prevent an armed conflict at the border.

There have been frequent clashes and conflicts along this border, which remains open along 78 km because of serious geographical errors contained in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed in 1942, when part of southern Ecuador was occupied by Peruvian troops.

The protocol, whose validity is challenged by Ecuador, established that the border was in the "divortium aquarum" of the Santiago and Zamora Rivers, which do not really exist, while it did not acknowledge the existence of the Cenepa River.

In spite of the errors and the problems, nearly 95 percent of the 1942 protocol has been implemented. When President Rodrigo Borja spoke before the UN General Assembly on 30 September, he asked for Pope John Paul II to arbitrate to solve the conflict and bring peace to the area.

Peru rejected the Ecuadoran offer, calling it invalid, while its military leaders made threats that rapidly increased tension and the fear of an armed conflict.

Poll Favors No War

PA0610022091 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio
in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] According to a poll published 4 October by VISTAZO magazine, 78 percent of Ecuadoreans do not believe war is the correct solution to the current border problem with Peru. The survey, conducted by Marketing Investigation and Services in Quito and Guayaquil, the country's two major cities, says that 53 percent of those questioned believe Peru is to blame for the tense situation between the two countries. Of those surveyed, 64

percent feel Ecuador should not enter the Andean Common Market, which is to be comprised of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela and is scheduled to begin operation in 1992, without first solving the border problem with Peru.

As for possible solutions to the conflict, 34 percent said the territory should be regained by diplomatic means; 30 percent accepted the Rio De Janeiro Protocol, but only with the provision of access to the Amazon River; 19 percent said the territory should be taken by force; and 14 percent said the protocol should be accepted.

In his address to the UN General Assembly on 30 September, Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja proposed to Peru that the border dispute be arbitrated by Pope John Paul II. Peru rejected the offer, saying that it would cast doubt on the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, signed by the countries in 1942 after the 1941 war. According to Ecuador, the protocol is null and void.

Paraguay

Foreign Minister Against Intervention in Haiti

PY0410124491 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish
4 Oct 91 p 12

[Excerpt] After a meeting with President Andres Rodriguez, Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken stated that he himself did not believe armed intervention should be the final solution to the Haitian problem. "I am not a supporter of seeking solutions in a form as grave as military intervention in a country. I believe other mechanisms must be exhausted, and I believe that pressure can be applied," he said.

He stated that there are ways to influence the military rebels that took power in Haiti without having to implement a total blockade that in the end would harm the population through a lack of food and medicine. He stated that a type of pressure must be sought that will change the current attitude of the military in that Caribbean nation.

He reported that five OAS observers will make an on-site verification of the current situation in Haiti, and they will be the couriers of the OAS rejection of the coup. "This incident has somewhat broken the harmony that exists in all America," he said. [passage omitted]

Army Chief on Support for Civilian President

PY0410231421 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
4 Oct 91 p 6

[Text] General Lino Oviedo last night said that the objective of the revolution of 3 February was the installation of a civilian president in 1993, adding that the Armed Forces will guarantee the fulfillment of that objective. He did not rule out the possibility of a retired military officer running for president. He spoke during a conference-debate held at the international school which

was attended by some 700 people. The audience was very interested in the subjects discussed during the meeting, among which were compulsory military service, corruption, the reduction of the Armed Forces, and the Constituent Assembly.

The cavalry commander said that he does not support a sectarian Army or an Army that supports a party, as happened with former dictator Alfredo Stroessner.

He reiterated that Armed Forces' members on active duty will not get involved in political activities.

Oviedo began his 30-minute lecture by explaining that the transition must end with the installation of a civil, democratic government.

He stressed that the current process "has produced the seed" for democracy, development, defense, and dialogue.

He favored a social market economy in coexistence with democracy, noting that neither could survive in isolation.

He emphasized that the Armed Forces should be an institution of the nation, stressing that military power should be in harmony with the other areas of power.

He wondered what the Army could do in this transition. He answered himself, saying that the Army's main objective is to guarantee that the democratic process will suffer no retrogression and that "the will of the people will be respected."

He said that the Armed Forces have been restructured and are trying to optimize their performance and the fulfillment of their specific duties, and to reduce operational costs in order to increase efficiency and reduce government spending.

He said that in the current world there is a trend away from state control and toward privatization. He said that this will attract investors to our country, while local businessmen will feel more confident to reinvest.

He said that military commanders have already begun contacts with their peers in the region in an effort to implement a joint project for the integration of the armed forces of Mercosur [Common Market of the South] countries.

"We will respect the people's will."

During the 90-minute debate, he said in response to a question that the Paraguayan military is prepared to accept a civilian government in 1993. "We want a civilian president. That is why we created the revolution. We will show it in one and a half years," he stressed.

Asked whether the Army supports Machuca Vargas' political project within the Colorado Party and whether he would vote for Machuca—should the latter run in

1993—he declined to answer by saying that his own conscience will tell him who he will vote for at that moment.

After the debate, however, when he was asked the same question, Oviedo did not rule out the possibility of a retired military officer winning the presidency. He made it clear, however, that he will respect the result of the ballot boxes.

When a student asked him which party has the best chance to win power in 1993, he jokingly replied: "How am I to know? That's not my trade."

Oviedo almost bitterly complained about the obsolete condition of the Armed Forces' equipment, noting that "fortunately" there are no external conflicts, because "we can hardly maintain internal security."

Gen. Oviedo said that the Paraguayan people are not the same after the 3 February Revolution, thus suggesting that the people would not support a coup against the transition.

"We can no longer impose anything on the people. We cannot do it because the doors have been opened, and whoever attempts to close them, as happened in Russia for some days, will have an even worse fate," he said.

Asked whether the Armed Forces can really perform their role despite the fact that their commanders had supported the Stroessner dictatorship, he replied that facts show that there is a wish for a change.

He said that the people's aspiration is to live in democracy. "Forget those Armed Forces who muffled the people. We no longer want to be the almighty of the streets. We want to be like you," he said, adding that we, the authors of the 3 February coup, "did not make a mistake" when we ousted the dictator.

He added, however, that despite the fact that the house is in poor condition, "we have to continue living in it," noting that the house may collapse if a pillar is removed. "Everything cannot be done overnight," he stressed.

He explained that a coup cannot be conducted by just anyone, and that both intelligence and an opportunity are needed.

He said that the Stroessnerist structure was totally rotten. He compared it with that of the Roman empire, with the Nicaragua of Somoza, and the Philippines of Marcos. "We had generals and ministers who were corrupt and even gay," he stressed, declining to give names, but saying that they were "high-ranking officials," and that they used their power not only to steal "but also to engage in active and passive intercourse."

"We almost went through the same things that happened in the Roman empire," he said. The people laughed at this remark because they understood what he meant.

President Comments on Issues in Colorado Party

PY0710022491 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish
6 Oct 91 pp 4, 5

[Text] Speaking about the recent activities of former leaders of the Stroessnerist "militant" faction, President Andres Rodriguez said: "They should be a little more ashamed." He said that the Colorado candidate for the 1993 presidential elections must be elected. In this way, Rodriguez downplayed the importance of a Colorado leader's proposal that a Colorado general run for president.

Rodriguez initially said that the main leaders of the Stroessnerist "militant" faction, who carried out their activities under the past system, should be "a little more ashamed" and wait a little longer before joining the Colorado Party.

Rodriguez added that the Colorado rank-and-file who joined the "militant" faction, especially those who were not outstanding figures, are welcome to join the party.

A Colorado General for President

Concerning a proposal raised by a Colorado leader during a meeting with General Machuca Vargas asking that a Colorado general be the ANR [National Republican Association] candidate in the next presidential elections, President Rodriguez said that in the end, the people should elect the candidate.

President Rodriguez added: "This is why we have created this democracy. The people will elect their future president in 1993. It could be... It could be... a retired general who becomes a civilian or a civilian who has not entered the barracks."

In this regard, the head of state explained that often people say that the candidate should be a civilian, but noted that there has been compulsory military service up to now and this means that all citizens have gone through the barracks, at least for a given time. He noted that upon leaving the barracks, a citizen becomes a civilian, absolutely, with all rights granted by the Constitution and the laws.

Rodriguez said: "If the Colorado members actually propose someone to run for president of the Republic, who must decide on this? The ballot box must resolve this issue."

"I Am Not Giving Instructions to Anyone"

Later, Rodriguez was asked about a remark by Dr. Luis Maria Argana, stating that Rodriguez himself was giving instructions to Machuca Vargas on conducting his campaign in the Colorado Party. The head of state responded that he is not giving instructions to anyone.

Rodriguez said that both Machuca and the other Colorado leaders are as "senior as myself" and they know perfectly well what they are doing. He admitted, however, that he fully supports the campaign of Interior

Minister General Machuca Vargas "because he is seeking the unity of the Colorado Party without talking about a person, about running himself, or about becoming a candidate, for example, for the [Colorado Party] executive board or any other function that he should perform."

President Rodriguez said that he sincerely supported his cabinet member in his crusade for unity. He added that the retired military man is sincerely and with great effort seeking the unity of all Colorado Party members, without discriminating against movements.

"Labels Represent a Shortcoming"

Moving on, the president stated that, in his opinion, the labels of the various sectors "represent a shortcoming" in the party, adding that this detail goes against the unity—to this date—of the Colorado Party.

Rodriguez concluded: "This banner without labels is the one that we will raise as of today and this is the work that General Machuca Vargas is doing."

Ban on a Dozen "Militants"

Earlier, Rodriguez reiterated that he does not agree with the fact that the outstanding figures of the Stroessnerist militant faction leadership can again join the Colorado Party. The masses of the interior who joined the militant faction are welcome, however, to invigorate the party, he emphasized.

Rodriguez stressed: "I am almost certain that there are barely a dozen people who were not tried and who held important political posts in the militant faction during the past regime. I believe that they should be a little more ashamed; at least, in order to again join the Colorado Party."

Peru

Rio Protocol Guarantor Nations Called To Act

PA0510223291 Lima Global de Television Network
in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] President Fujimori called on 5 October on the Rio de Janeiro Protocol guarantor nations to act more decisively to prevent war on the border with Ecuador. Fujimori in [word indistinct] said that Peru is prepared for anything but will not succumb to provocation. Peru will look for a peaceful solution to the problem unless forced to defend its territorial sovereignty and integrity with force.

[Begin Fujimori recording] Other [words indistinct] must be respected. In the Rio Protocol four American nations are committed, four guarantors of an undeniable agreement. Peru, its people, and its Armed Forces will act calmly, as a member of an American family known for its respect of law and order. But Peru is adequately prepared for anything that may happen and will not act

hastily or fall for any provocations. With a sensitive issue like this, the destinies of our nations are at stake.

As a leader, I must act calmly and judiciously. For a people with a historic sense, history points toward integration. To go against this tide is to go against history. Besides, this issue concerns other Latin American nations. We cannot establish such an ill-fated precedent. This is why it is important for the guarantor nations of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol to take decisive action within the law. Only in this way will we guarantee peace. We should avoid emotional outbursts. Our energies should be spent solving our problems and not in escalating the crisis. Peru expects to contribute more, together with its brother nation Ecuador, to put on the right track an integration process that will allow the end of distrust and rancor. These feelings should not exist among neighboring nations. Peru and Ecuador have a common enemy: underdevelopment and backwardness. Together we can defeat this enemy. Separated and in confrontation, how can we become strong and perhaps undefeatable? Let us not play into their hands. This will be proof of our maturity as a nation. Latin America needs a consensus regarding true integration in each of its nations. [end recording]

Fujimori Pleased With Policy

*PY0610030091 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1549 GMT
5 Oct 91*

[Text] Lima, 5 Oct (ANDINA)—President Alberto Fujimori reiterated today his confidence in Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara and Defense Minister Jorge Torres Aciego for their good handling of Peruvian foreign policy regarding the border conflict with Ecuador.

He said: "The gentlemen's agreement has not been a mistake, and the Foreign Ministry has acted with professionalism and diplomacy in the defense of national sovereignty and the enforcement of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed in 1942, which definitively solved the border conflict between Peru and Ecuador."

Fujimori said the nations that guaranteed the peace, friendship, and border agreement—the United States, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina—were called upon to place border markers in the 78 km that still have not been delimited.

He added that the Latin American countries are willing to contribute to the integration process and that the possibility of requesting the troops of the guarantor nations to help solve the difficulty is being studied.

After regretting the Ecuadoran incursion in Peruvian territory many years ago, Fujimori said: "We must remain calm and act prudently" to be able to complete the delimitation of our borders at Condor Mountain.

"It is up to the president of the Republic to solve this type of problem, and I will not give up this obligation," he added.

President Fujimori made these comments after dedicating School No. 1237, named "Akira Kato," at the settlement "Horacio Zeballos," in Vitarte.

The ceremony was attended by Japanese Ambassador Masaki Seo; Education Minister Oscar de la Fuente Raygada, the president's youngest son, Kenji; community leaders, and Esperanza "Pilancho" Jimenez, former leader of the Peruvian volleyball team, who was a student of coach Akira Kato in the 1960s.

Talks 'Deteriorated'

*PY0510031891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0140 GMT
5 Oct 91*

[Text] Lima, 4 Oct (ANDINA)—Carlos Torres y Torres Lara, president of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, said this afternoon that the Peruvian Government will not discuss with Ecuador the validity of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol which definitively established the border between the two countries.

The foreign minister said during a news conference in his offices at the Torre Tagle Palace that talks with his Ecuadoran counterpart Diego Cordovez "deteriorated" after President Rodrigo Borja spoke at the United Nations, demanding the mediation of His Sanctity John Paul II.

"The two foreign ministries were discussing a specific topic regarding relaxing tensions in the zone between the Cusumaza-Bambuisa and Yaupi-Santiago border markers when the Ecuadoran president introduced a much larger topic, which was disregard for the Rio protocol," Torres y Torres said.

The minister said that we have been categorical and definitive in reiterating our rights as established by the protocol signed between Peru and Ecuador guaranteed by Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and the United States.

"Peru has never discussed, does not discuss, and will never discuss the Rio de Janeiro Protocol establishing the definitive borders between Peru and Ecuador," the minister said sharply.

The foreign minister pointed to a chart on the installation of the Cusumaza-Bambuisa border markers, showing where the line between the two border markers should have passed according to the protocol. Torres y Torres said that each country has a different interpretation of this border.

"There is an area of approximately 25 square kilometers between the two lines which each country claims as its own. Inside this area there are two garrisons: One belongs to Peru and is called 'Pachacutec'; the other belongs to Ecuador and is called 'Lieutenant Ortiz.' We think 'Lieutenant Ortiz' is in Peruvian territory and they think 'Pachacutec' is in their territory," the minister explained.

The minister said that what we need to define is the location of the line drawn by arbiter Dias Aguiar. If Peru is right, the garrison "Lieutenant Ortiz" will have to move out because it is in Peruvian territory, Torres y Torres said.

Torres y Torres reaffirmed that he is holding talks with his Ecuadoran counterpart to delimit the area, to try to prevent a confrontation, and to solve the conflict as soon as possible under the framework of full respect for Peruvian rights as was stated at the United Nations.

He said that the characteristics of the security zone are still being analyzed. The first objective is to withdraw our military troops from that small zone of 25 square kilometers so that the correct border limit can be legally established.

He recalled that in view of the situation, the guarantor countries have demanded the withdrawal of the military troops from the area in an effort to solve the conflict. He said: "We have to find a solution in which Peruvian rights can be respected."

On reaffirming that the guarantor countries have been summoned to discuss these issues and the 78 kilometers that still have to be delimited, he noted that 95 percent of the border has already been delimited. We need the active cooperation of the guarantor countries to solve the problem created by the 5 percent of the zone that still must be delimited.

In response to journalists, Torres y Torres said that he held talks in the United Nations and in Lima with the foreign ministers, deputy foreign ministers, and with ambassadors from the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

These countries have issued a communique on 15 September in which they express their willingness to do their best to solve the problem.

He made it clear that Peru supports the position to resort to the guarantor countries so that they can make a decision on the border and thus end the friction on the border.

Declaration Released

PY0510022891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0057 GMT
5 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 4 Oct (ANDINA)—The Ecuadoran Embassy in Peru released today the following declaration. Copies of the declaration were handed to the media by Ecuadoran Ambassador Hernan Escudero Martinez.

Ecuadoran Embassy in Peru.

Declaration.

Various local communications media have disseminated insistent reports on the alleged recent installation of a military post in Peruvian territory. As a representative of the Ecuadoran Government I consider it necessary to

convey to the press, and through it to the Peruvian public, some facts that will allow Peruvian citizens to have a truer vision of this delicate issue.

First, the border issue between the two nations requires special treatment, objective and moderate treatment, in order to prevent a deterioration of the situation or that it be carried to a field different from that of the negotiations, that is, from the use of peaceful means to resolve problems that are common in international law and diplomatic practice. This has been Ecuador's permanent and unchanging position.

The two countries' foreign ministers have met several times in the past few days, which means that diplomatic contacts and conversations are not interrupted and will continue.

Regarding the Ecuadoran military garrison "Teniente Ortiz," I want to say, with all clarity, that it is not located in Peruvian territory, that it has remained in the same location for over 15 years, and that Peruvian military authorities who had full knowledge about it never expressed disagreement about its existence or location. This garrison has been used for regular meetings between the two countries and for protocol military greetings by Peruvian military personnel from the "Soldado Chiquiza" garrison. Such greetings, for instance, were delivered there on 10 August, on the occasion of Ecuador's national day.

I want to conclude by stressing that the Ecuadoran Armed Forces have never removed or destroyed the Cusumaza-Bumbuiza border marker.

[Dated] Lima, 4 October 1991

Officials Comment

PA0510204091 Lima Global de Television Network
in Spanish 0107 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Shortly after arriving from the United Nations in New York, Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres went to the Chamber of Deputies and gave an explanation in a meeting behind closed doors. The foreign minister's meeting was followed by a debate in which the deputies discussed the situation created by the presence of Ecuadoran troops on Peruvian soil.

There were some who demanded the immediate expulsion of the invaders and others who insisted on the need to be diplomatic but to also establish a deadline so that caution will not be viewed as weakness.

[Torres y Torres, in progress] "...was explained at the United Nations. In my reply, I pointed to the need for an immediate withdrawal from the Lieutenant Ortiz border post so that we can also withdraw from Pachacutec. This will be done in an effort to create a balance. We must establish a security zone that will be free of conflicts. We

must define, once and for all, the borderline between the two landmarks shown by the mediator yesterday.

[Unidentified reporter] "What is the position of those who act as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol?"

[Torres y Torres] "It is very positive. I was able to talk with each of the guarantors and their representatives at the United Nations. They confirmed their willingness to continue strict compliance with the Rio de Janeiro Protocol."

Defense Minister General Jorge Torres Aciego was also present at the Chamber of Deputies. He conceded that Ecuador's Lieutenant Ortiz border post, located on Peruvian soil, has been operating for approximately 12 years. He added that what has really increased tension is the number of troops. There are approximately 100 troops.

[Torres Aciego] "What we are trying to do is eliminate that border post but through diplomatic means.

[Unidentified reporter] "If this problem is solved diplomatically, will the Armed Forces take some measures to prevent subsequent problems?"

[Torres Aciego] "We will follow the channels spelled out in the government policy."

At the end of the lengthy session, Roberto Ramirez del Villar, president of the Chamber of Deputies, said that members of all the parties gave an example of unity as demanded by trying moments when it is necessary to close ranks and act in unity.

[Ramirez del Villar] "I believe we are all very pleased with how the session was carried out. There was much seriousness and patriotism. It is very late and we have worked all day."

Torres y Torres said he hopes that the conflictive situation provoked by Ecuador will be solved in a civilized manner. However, he warned that if our country is attacked it will respond as it should. At a news conference, the foreign minister demanded the withdrawal of the Ecuadoran troops that entered our territory.

[Torres y Torres] "The problem arose when the two patrols got close. In view of the tension, the foreign ministers held talks to establish mutual actions to foster trust. This is important. Defense Minister General Jorge Torres said that there were 100 Ecuadoran soldiers at the Lieutenant Ortiz Garrison, and added that, from our standpoint, that area belongs to Peru.

"In recent weeks, the Defense Ministry established that the Lieutenant Ortiz Garrison has been there for several years, but not the number of years that Ecuadoreans claim. The fact remains that Ecuadoreans have held that garrison for several years. We just discovered this. Peru will not withdraw the Pachacutec Garrison as long as Ecuador keeps the Lieutenant Ortiz Garrison. Peru will not withdraw its soldiers from this area that we regard as

Peruvian territory as long as Ecuadoreans keep the military positions that they claim are located on Ecuadoran territory.

[Reporter] "Did you give them a deadline?"

[Torres y Torres] "We have not given them a deadline on this matter. Ecuador, in turn, is requesting the withdrawal of Peruvian soldiers from the Pachacutec Garrison, which, according to Ecuador, is reportedly located within that country. We replied that we must conduct the withdrawal on an equal basis, while the Guarantor Countries will establish, as this cannot be done through any other way, the correct demarcation line. I would also like to call on Ecuadoreans and Peruvians to review this problem as calmly as the case requires. I am making this appeal to the political sectors in particular.

"If Peru must use force in the end, it will do so based on its rights. This country, however, is ready, as President Alberto Fujimori stated, to avoid any kind of clash. A conflict would only benefit the major arms dealers, who are instigating reactions among the people in both countries that can only benefit those dealers. For that reason, we responsibly call on Ecuadoran and Peruvian citizens to resolve our problems without resorting to war."

Additional Comments

PA0710040291 Lima Radio Programas del Peru
Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] According to Ambassador Bolivar Ulloa, former border director, there can be no misunderstanding regarding the border with Ecuador.

[Begin Ulloa recording in progress]...this is very simple. You should go to the Foreign Ministry and ask for the text of the (Diaz de Alvear) ruling. Everything is very clear in this text. The water division. What is a water division? Any topographer.... [rephrases] All armies have topographers. There is a geographic military institute set up specifically to establish topography to mark the borders. There can be no problem. If people do not understand these matters, they should go to the offices or to... [rephrases] There can be no problem in defining a location. The border was defined by an expert recommended by Brazil, an individual both Ecuador and Peru accepted as a technical arbiter to topologically define the border. He has defined the border and done it very well. I participated in this. There can be no confusion. The landmarks are signs, but the topography, the geographic reality, is an even better sign. [end recording]

Senator Enrique Bernales stated that there should be no doubt or hesitation on the matter. He added that Ecuadoran troops must be given a deadline for withdrawal.

[Begin Bernales recording] There can now be no doubt, hesitation, or confusion. The Foreign Ministry and the Armed Forces must proceed in concert: The Foreign Ministry must set a deadline for Ecuador to withdraw its troops from Peruvian territory, and the Armed Forces must back the Foreign Ministry's position. Of course, the

Congress must ensure that this action is coordinated, effective, and in strict respect of Peru's sovereignty. [end recording]

Deputy Aurelio Lorete Mola believes that the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic strategy on two fronts is appropriate.

[Begin Lorete Mola recording in progress]...a strategy that is being carried out in the diplomatic arena and on two fronts. On the international front, we are trying to change the idea that Peru has a larger military, is more powerful, and is traditionally more aggressive. That is not true. This image is changing. There is also a strategy, which I believe is being carried out very successfully, to pressure the guarantors to fulfill their duty. The guarantors were a bit too timid in their initial intervention. However, it is apparent in the 15 September declaration and in subsequent declarations that they have intervened to ensure that the protocol is respected. It is obvious that mediation by the pope, or intervention by any other individual, is not necessary because the protocol has its own very clear mechanisms, and the guarantor countries are charged to enforce it. [end recording]

Objectives of Economic Program Outlined

PY0510190091 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish
27 Sep 91 Economic Section p 5

[Text] The short-term objectives of the economic program agreed upon between Peru and the IMF include the reduction of inflation to one-digit monthly rates in 1991 and to internationally acceptable levels in 1992 and economic growth of approximately 3 percent in 1991 and 3.5 percent in 1992.

The program also states that salary increases will be granted only if funds are available and that the salaries of public companies and state-owned banks "will remain frozen until the end of 1991."

The program provides for the privatization of several public companies and for improved effectiveness for those that remain in the hands of the state.

A second list of companies to be sold to private entrepreneurs will be released by 31 December this year.

Herewith is the program that LA REPUBLICA has obtained:

Economic Program Agreed Upon With the IMF

1. Objectives
2. Measures to be implemented
3. Reinstatement strategy

1. Objectives

The medium-term objectives of the economic program launched in August 1991 are:

- Eliminate hyperinflation and then reduce the rate of inflation to internationally acceptable levels;

- Reestablish relations with the international economic community;
- Increase savings and investments in order to obtain a sustained growth of the gross domestic product at the rate of 4 to 5 percent per year;
- Substantially improve standards of living, especially for the poorest strata of society;

The short-term (1991-1992) objectives of the program are:

- Reduce inflation to one-digit monthly rates in 1991 and to internationally acceptable levels in 1992;
- Make the economy grow at a rate of approximately 3 percent in 1991 and 3.5 percent in 1992;
- Normalize relations with foreign creditors.

2. Measures to be implemented

2.1 Public Affairs

The economic program presupposes an iron-clad fiscal discipline, which requires the following tax measures:

- The tax system must be simplified by establishing only a few broad-based taxes;
- Collection of the value-added tax must be enforced and a reform involving income tax and taxes on gross assets must be carried out to establish a new assessment system;
- Taxes on exports and debts and a selected tax on interest must be maintained until the recovery of other taxable activities makes it possible to replace them;
- The petroleum sector should maintain a realistic contribution to revenues through periodic adjustments of fuel prices;
- Tax departments and customs must be reinforced.

The following additional measures are proposed to deal with expenditures:

- The public sector must be reformed based on a redefinition of government activities and better-quality public servants;
- Several public companies must be privatized and those that remain in government hands must be made more efficient (a second list of companies to be privatized will be released by 31 December);
- More resources must be allocated for the antiterrorist struggle and drug enforcement;
- Investments in health, infrastructure and education must be increased. Investments in other productive activities should come from private national and foreign investors.

[Text] Financial Sector [no number as published]

The financial policy will be aimed at curbing inflation and balancing payments. For this:

- The Central Bank will consistently implement open market mechanisms;
- The effectiveness of financial middlemen will be increased through enforcement of the banking law approved in April 1991;
- State-owned financial institutions will be restructured, reorganized, and privatized.

2.3 Labor Market

Remuneration policies will comply with the following guidelines:

- Salary hikes for government employees will be granted only if funds are available;
- The salaries of public companies and state-owned banks will remain frozen until the end of 1991;
- Free bargaining between employers and employees will prevail in the private sector.

In addition to these guidelines, the government will implement other measures to make the labor market more flexible.

2.4 Trade and Investments

Foreign trade will be encouraged and measures will be implemented to make the economy more competitive in order to fuel economic growth.

In order to encourage foreign trade:

- A single customs tariff (due to go into effect in 1992) will be established;
- New bureaucratic barriers will be avoided and those in effect will be reduced;
- A commission will be created to handle dumping claims.

In addition to these measures, steps will be taken to continue reducing legal obstacles to healthy competition. The participation of private capital, especially in the way of direct foreign investments, is a key element in the strategy for economic growth.

2.5 Exchange Policy

A flexible exchange policy will be maintained. The actions of the Central Bank will be aimed at attaining program objectives such as adequate reserve levels and low inflation rates.

3. Reinstatement strategy

Technical, financial, and humanitarian assistance from the international community is required for attainment of the above-mentioned objectives. Easy loans and grants will become available only after relations with the international economic community have been reestablished. Thus, the foreign debt policy will be based on:

- Peru's acknowledgement of its obligations to foreign creditors;
- Implementation of an economic program based on fiscal and monetary discipline and on reforms capable of fostering sustained economic development;
- A request for an overall reduction of the foreign debt burden.

Alleged Ecuadoran Spies Arrested in Chiclayo

PA0710043591 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0405 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (EFE)—Peruvian policemen arrested today three alleged Ecuadoran spies in the northern city

of Chiclayo, 780 km from Lima. Reportedly, they were later released to Ecuadoran consular authorities.

Those arrested were Victor Bascones Marin, a mathematician at Guayas University; Fabian Angamarca Cano and German Robles. They did not have passports. The arrests were confirmed by General Edilberto Temoche, according to Peruvian press reports.

According to the government news agency "ANDINA," after they were interrogated by the police Bascones, Angamarca, and Robles were taken to Tumbes, a city on the Ecuadoran border, where they were turned over to the Ecuadoran consul.

Bascones was arrested by the police at Chiclayo Airport near a Peruvian Air Force (FAP) base, while he was drafting a sketch of the area. The other two were arrested in a downtown hotel in Chiclayo, according to reports.

The authorities are keeping details of the arrest secret.

The arrest of these three persons occurred as relations between the two countries are very tense as a result of a border incident last July. Peru believes that an Ecuadoran military post is located inside its territory.

Uruguay

Lacalle Rejects Military Intervention in Haiti

PY0710105891 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] President Alberto Lacalle has said that Uruguay strongly rejects any military intervention in Haiti.

Diplomatic Relations With Libya Reestablished

PY0510014691 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Relay from New York by Jorge Reinart]

[Text] Uruguay and Libya have resumed diplomatic relations. [words indistinct] Socialist Libyan Arab, which is Libya's official name. In keeping with the interests and desires of their peoples, the two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level [words indistinct].

The agreement was signed by Libyan Minister Ibrahim al-Bishari and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell at the Uruguayan diplomatic mission [words indistinct]. Before Gros Espiell departed for Uruguay, where he will arrive on Saturday, 5 October, he said:

[Begin recording] Through these relations, as a first step, we will establish formal and permanent contacts between our delegations at the United Nations. Later, we will find a way to accredit missions [words indistinct]. Today's reestablishment of relations can also be regarded as a

first step toward building future economic and trade relations in benefit of [words indistinct] that can be extremely satisfactory.

Libya and Uruguay have [words indistinct] economies. Despite the distance it is possible to establish fruitful trade relations. We hope that very soon [words indistinct] of beef, mutton, and dairy products can reach Libyan markets.

I wish to say, Mr. Minister, [words indistinct] that what we establish today can be the beginning of a new stage of friendship and cooperation. [end recording]

Gros Espiell delivered to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar a painting [word indistinct] as an official present of the Uruguayan Government to the United Nations [words indistinct] where it can be seen by the hundreds of people who daily visit the United Nations. In sum, Gros Espiell had a tight agenda [words indistinct].

Economic, Not Political Changes Seen in Cuba

PY0510234491 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2047 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Oct (EFE) — Uruguayan Education Vice Minister Carlos Rodriguez Labruna stated on 3 October that in Cuba "important changes are taking place in the economy, but not in the political sector, where the one-party system is maintained."

Last week in Havana, Rodriguez participated in the Fourth Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Culture Ministers, where he submitted Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle's initiative for the creation of a Latin American fund for the development of art and culture.

The former Uruguayan congressman stressed: "It is evident that a difficult social situation is being experienced in Cuba due to the withdrawal of support from the Soviet Union, which subsidized important social programs on the island."

According to Rodriguez, who is a member of the National or Blanco Party that currently governs the country, "it can be noted that the Cuban people and the authorities have the firm desire to change the economic system because the country now has to face all its expenditure with its own resources."

"Moreover, I could not discern any intention of changing the political system that is used in Cuba," he stressed.

The vice minister stressed that during his talk with Cuban President Fidel Castro "I left my ideas, but I did not bring his back with me."

Government Announces Fuel Price Increases

PY0410234491 Madrid EFE in Spanish
0037 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Oct (EFE)—It was announced today that as of 4 October the price of fuel will be increased by 3.8 and 4.7 percent for regular and premium gasoline, respectively, 9.7 percent for kerosene, and 10.75 percent for diesel oil.

According to a decree issued today by the government, regular gasoline will cost 1,610 pesos (\$0.72) per liter, premium gasoline will cost 1,780 pesos (\$0.79) per liter, kerosene will cost 900 pesos (\$0.40) per liter, and diesel oil will cost 1,030 pesos (\$0.46) per liter.

The last fuel price increase, which averaged eight percent, was enforced one month ago.

Venezuela

Haiti's Aristide Arrives in Caracas 6 Oct

PA0710040691 Paris AFP in Spanish
0329 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Caracas, 6 Oct (AFP)—Jean-Bertrand Aristide, deposed Haitian president, arrived in Caracas from Washington at 2215 on 6 October (0215 GMT, 7 October), an AFP correspondent has confirmed.

Aristide arrived aboard a Venezuelan Air Force flight. He was greeted at Maiquetia Airport, near Caracas, by Beatrice Rangel, ministerial secretary of the Presidency, and by Michael Skol and Andre Jean Libouel, ambassadors of the United States and France, respectively.

Aristide, the minister, and the ambassadors refused to report on his activities or the how long he will remain in Caracas.

On 30 September, Venezuela, the United States, France, and Canada arranged to evacuate Aristide from Port-au-Prince to Caracas, after he was held prisoner by the coupist military.

On 2 October Aristide left Caracas for Washington where he appeared before the OAS, which agreed to adopt economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Haitian coupist military.

The deposed president also visited New York, where he explained the Haitian drama to the UN Security Council.

Perez Changes Mind on Intervention in Haiti

PA0510014191 Paris AFP in Spanish
2307 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] San Cristobal, Venezuela, 4 Oct (AFP)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez abandoned

his stance favoring armed intervention in Haiti when he said today that the hemispheric sanctions against the coupists are "sufficient."

Perez—who was able to evacuate and fly ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Caracas on the evening of 30 September in coordination with France, the United States, and Canada—publicly stated on 1 October that he was resolved to include Venezuelan troops if a multinational action in Haiti was carried out.

Today, he explained that he made these statements when he was worried about the Haitian situation and Aristide's fate. He maintained that his country and Colombia are "enemies of the use of force."

He added that, on the contrary, the two countries favor dialogue and negotiation to solve conflicts. He said: "We believe in peace" and the OAS resolution about "not using force."

He expressed satisfaction over a consensus reached regarding economic and diplomatic sanctions to increase the international isolation of the Haitian soldiers to force them to return power.

Perez added: "The history of the OAS is changed with this significant agreement. With these sanctions, the dictatorial government in Haiti will not be able to continue."

Perez made these statements at a joint news conference he held with his Colombian counterpart Cesar Gaviria at the end of a meeting that lasted more than four hours in San Cristobal.

Perez, Colombia's Gaviria Sign Agreements

PA0610030191 Caracas *Venezolana de Television*
Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] During their meeting in San Cristobal, Venezuela, on 4 October, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo signed agreements to fight crimes related to security, public order, and drug trafficking. The two presidents arrived in the capital of Tachira State at 1230. They were accompanied by members of their cabinets, bilateral commissions, and business sectors. The documents they signed included an agreement between Venezuela and Colombia to combat kidnapping and other common crimes and a memorandum of understanding on legal cooperation with regard to drug trafficking and related crimes. Regarding kidnapping, the two governments decided to act to prevent and combat this crime by implementing an important number of new measures and by exchanging information.

[Begin recording] [Gaviria] The fight against drug trafficking is not the struggle of a single country but of the entire international community. We obviously hope international cooperation will increase and that the international community will understand that this struggle cannot be fought by only one country or by a

handful of countries. The Andean countries are all committed to an increasingly intense struggle against drug trafficking. We hope the international community will not only face the problem of demand but also the problems of money laundering, gunrunning, the trafficking of preparatory chemicals, and all aspects of drug trafficking. One objective of this meeting with President Perez is to strengthen our means to fight drug trafficking.

[Perez] I want to add to what President Gaviria said. I fully support his answer to the question asked by the reporter from EL TIEMPO. In Venezuela, we are pleased and satisfied with the courage and determination with which President Gaviria's government is facing the drug problem. We too have a problem but it does not stem from Colombia's fight against drugs. We have a problem because this is an international crime that all countries must fight. The country that believes it will free itself of this scourge by doing nothing is making a great mistake. We all have to cooperate. We are meeting today to speak about the drug problem and to promote the agreements to fight it together. [end recording]

*** COPEI Leader Attacks Government Budget**

91SM0507C Caracas *EL UNIVERSAL* in Spanish
Section 2 4 Sep 91 p 4

[Article by A.J.T.: "The Government Has Concealed From the Nation the Reality of the Budget Deficit"]

[Text] Jose Miguel Uzcatagui, national internal controller of COPEI [Social Christian Party], charges that the government has concealed from the Congress and the nation the reality of the budget deficit, which he calls "serious and dangerous" for the economy in general. He declares that unless there is a sudden change in the government's management of these matters, the Social Christian organization will definitely withhold its support from the 1992 budget, from the VAT [Value Added Tax], and from all bills in Congress that are calculated to increase the national debt.

The political leader considers the positions that the government has been adopting in the fiscal area to be inappropriate and harmful. "The budget deficit for this year," he says, "is large, and there is no way for the Venezuelans to know the exact figure." He is forecasting—based on his analysis of technical calculations—that the budget deficit will double in 1992, reaching 250 billion bolivares.

"We have to determine precisely," he said, "the real situation of the foreign and domestic public debt—what are the past due dates, how much is owed and for what purpose, to whom is it owed, how much interest is paid, how much of the debt represents principal, and what are the consequences of the arrears—because according to our information the International Monetary Fund is unwilling to inject more funds into Venezuela unless our country brings its foreign payments up to date. The government has an obligation to inform us immediately how it is going to finance the arrears in debt service."

The Social Christian leader suggested that the government should also disclose the changes that have been made in the 1991 budget, "because," he said, "we have heard many complaints from the governors and mayors to the effect that an anarchic situation is impairing their budget planning, in that the central government is making changes in budget items that affect them—as, for example, in the estimates for the Investment Plan—which in practice make regional and local administration difficult." In his opinion, this governmental behavior contradicts the policy of administrative decentralization.

Uzcategui made the point that virtually two months—July and August—have been wasted in the discussion of the budget estimates for 1992. He believes that Democratic Action's internal elections have been largely responsible for this, because the leaders of that party—who are members of Congress—are busy proselytizing.

"The Budget Deficit Is the Government's Problem"

Uzcategui believes that "the problem of the budget deficit is the direct responsibility of the government, inasmuch as financing governmental deficits is not one of the opposition's tasks." He said this does not mean that COPEI is unconcerned as to whether the deficit is financed by debt, by taxes, or by a revision of spending plans, "because," he said, "we know that each of these methods will have a different impact."

"For example," he added, "we believe that the government has already fixed its sights on the new tax—the VAT—with a view to implementing it in October, because that is the easiest course to take. The VAT yields considerable revenue for the national treasury, despite the fact that it hits the consumer's pocketbook hardest and creates additional problems for business, increases inflation, and encourages fiscal irregularity. We believe that with inflation at around 40 percent this year, it is inhuman to create a new tax that has never been tried before in Venezuela. I believe that fewer than 1 percent of Venezuelans know what the Value Added Tax is, and yet all Venezuelans are going to pay it."

Uzcategui proposes that the government—before implementing the VAT, and after Congress renders its decision on the matter—should revise its spending policy. "People often say," he emphasized, "that it is too easy to attack government spending as the cause of inflation and the deficit, but no other explanation is possible." He pointed out that "when prices for crude were highest, petroleum revenue was still insufficient to finance the government's spending.

"The government," he continued, "must explain to us the reason for this lack of continuity, this lack of conscientiousness in planning its budgets. We have been witnessing how the government begins programs and plans and then does not finish them. It embarked on a jobs plan in 1990 that it subsequently cut back because the plan was unrealistic. It went to Congress with an investment plan in 1990 that ultimately was not carried out. It initiated a program of social subsidies providing limited coverage in 1990 and extended the coverage nominally in the 1991 budget, but not even 20 percent of the program has been implemented this year. The current budget contains 55 billion bolivares for social subsidies, both direct and indirect, and less than 20 percent has been spent for those purposes. We know that these funds have been used for other purposes, and we are therefore compelled to ask the government to disclose what is happening in this area."

"We Are Going To Ask for Corrections"

Summing up the measures that the National Committee of COPEI will take to deal with the tendency to incur debt, Uzcategui was very forthright in announcing that the party is prepared to withhold its approval from the 1992 budget, the VAT, and any additional borrowing that would add to the debt. "We are going to take this position," he explained, "despite the fact that the government is preparing to blackmail the opposition, because to the extent that the salary of the teachers and doctors and the operation of the schools, for example, depend on additional borrowing, the government will pressure us to approve it, but we know that the government's interest is in obtaining approval of the budget and other important laws.

"We are obliged," he explained, "to ask the government for a more conscientious approach to its fiscal policy, and that it correct the situation. COPEI has been saying that it would be a very weak, a very flimsy, position for the principal party of the opposition to take, if despite all our denunciations of the government's shortcomings we were to continue—by our votes and sometimes by our abstentions—to encourage the government to continue on this course of fiscal indiscipline."

In conclusion, Uzcategui emphasized that "the only way to obtain these corrections is for COPEI to form a united front with the rest of the opposition to find points of agreement and get the government to change the course of its fiscal policy."